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VERMONT AND UNIVERSAL



JOURNAL, THE ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY,

FEBRUARY 1, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

State of VERMONT.

An act, in addition to an act, entitled,
"An act for the regulation and establishment of town lines."

(Concluded from our last)

AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any proprietor, or proprietors, shall pay their proportion of such cost before such sales, or redeem their lands as aforesaid, their right or share shall not be curtailed, but the whole quantity shall be proportioned and deducted from the then next division of the rights or shares of those that are deficient in paying their proportion as aforesaid; the public rights not being chargeable for any part of such expence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case of any proportion of the expence of perambulating or running of town lines as aforesaid, being assessed in manner aforesaid, on any town, the Selectmen of such town shall be notified thereof by a certificate from the said Secretary, specifying the sum assessed on such town; when such Selectmen are hereby authorized to make a tax in hard money on the list of such town, sufficient to pay such assessment, with cost, and issue their warrant to the Constable of such town to collect such tax, within twenty days; who is hereby authorized to collect the same. And in case the Selectmen of any town do not make a tax, and issue their warrant to the Constable as aforesaid, within twelve days after receiving a certificate from the Secretary as aforesaid, it shall then be lawful, and the duty of the Secretary, to give out execution against the Selectmen of such town, for the full sum assessed on each town as aforesaid, with cost.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any Collector, or Collectors, neglect or refuse to pay to the Surveyor-General, the full sum specified in such execution, within five days after such execution is out, & get the same endorsed satisfied by the Surveyor-General, and return such execution to the Secretary of Council, it shall be lawful, and the duty of the Secretary of Council, to give out execution against such delinquent Collec-

tor; which execution shall be endorsed and returned in manner aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Sheriffs in their respective counties, and first Constables in their towns, are hereby declared Collectors of such tax or expence as aforesaid. And lest doubts may arise on that head, it is hereby declared, that the towns are to be responsible for the ability and faithfulness of their Collectors.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person, or persons, purchasing undivided lands as aforesaid, shall have a right to lay out the same on the undivided lands in such town.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the expence of cutting roads in pursuance to an act, entitled, "An act for the purpose of cutting roads in the northern part of this State," be exhibited by the Surveyor-General to the Governor and Council, at the time of settling accounts for perambulating or running town lines as aforesaid; and that the Governor and Council be, and they hereby are authorized to adjust such accounts, and in equity to assess to each town their equitable proportion of such expence, according to their being respectively benefited by such roads or bridges so cut or built; and to include such assessment against the respective towns as aforesaid, in the executions against the towns respectively as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Surveyor-General, his deputies, with their attendants, (in running any of the aforesaid lines) are hereby indemnified from any damages that may be made in consequence of passing through any fields or gardens that may be in their course. And in case any person, or persons, shall presume, by force or otherwise, to stop, hinder, or molest, either of said Surveyors, or their attendants, in the prosecution of their office aforesaid, such person, or persons, shall be accountable for all damages that may arise to the State or individuals, and be subject to such fine and cost as may be assessed by any Court proper to hear and determine the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in perambulating or running town lines throughout this State, one thirtieth part be allowed for swag of chain.—That proper allowance be made for the variation of the compass; and, that proper allowance be also made for altitude, so as to make horizontal lines.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person, or persons, shall, by fences, falling timber, or otherwise, fill up or make any road worse than before, that has or may be cut under the directions of the Surveyor-General, in pursuance to an act of this State, shall pay a fine not exceeding *Forty Shillings*, together with one shilling in damages for each day any such road may be obstructed as aforesaid; to be recovered before any Court proper to hear and determine the same; one moiety of which to the person that doth prosecute the same to final judgment, and the other moiety to be laid out under the direction of the authority before whom such trial may be had, to make such road or roads better.

Provided, That the Surveyor-General be, and he is hereby directed to suspend surveying the New-Hampshire Grants which are not necessary to be surveyed in order to find the lines of the new towns, until the next session of Assembly.

Secretary's Office, 20th Nov. 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 29th October last.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

An act to suspend prosecutions against Joseph Farnsworth, Esquire.

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That no action shall be commenced, prosecuted, or proceeded in, against Joseph Farnsworth, Esquire, Commissary General of Purchases, for contracts made by him in his public capacity, as Commissary, until the rising of the Legislature in October next.

Secretary's Office, Nov 20, 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 29th October last.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

L O N D O N, O C T. 8.

Extract of a letter from Canterbury dated September 8.

"The following remarkable circumstance may be relied on as a fact: On Sunday se'nnight, in the Duke of Dorset's Park, at Rhywle, near Seven Oaks, in Kent a man and his wife who came into this country to gather hops quarrelled; and being somewhat in liquor, they came to blows. After the heat of the passion was over, the man was so vexed with what he had done he hung himself on the arm of a tree with a cord which he had about his waist. The wife perceiving this, jumped up from the ground and going to her husband, said, "by the blessing of G. d. I'll do part of the hangman's office," and she pulled the legs of her dying husband with all her strength, ever and anon saying, "you shan't be disappointed de'rey." The force with which she pulled broke the cord and down he tumbled. After lying some time on the ground, he recovered, and his wife having related to him the assistance she gave he knocked her down, tied the cord together which his neck broke and putting it about her's, tied her up to the arm of the very same tree, where she hung until she expired. The man has since been taken up and confessed the fact. Now the question in law is, whether the attempt made on his life did not justify him in the act of retaliation?"

Origin of Gomer's Juries in England.

A Gentleman in London, after having buried six husbands, found a gentleman hardy enough to make her a wife once more. For several months their happiness was mutual, a circumstance which seemed to pay no great compliment to the former partners of her bed, who, as she said had disgusted her by their sottishness and infidelity. In the view of knowing the real character of his amorous mate, the gentleman began frequently to absent himself, to return at late hours, and, when he did return, to appear as if intoxicated. At first reproaches, but afterwards menaces were the consequence of the conduct. The gentleman persisted, and seemed every day to become more addicted to his bottle. One evening, when she imagined him dead drunk she unsewed a leaden weight from one of the sleeves of her gown; and having melted it she approached to her husband, who pretended to be sound asleep, in order to pour it into his ear through a pipe. Convinced of her wickedness the gentleman started up and seized her; when having procured assistance he secured her till the morning, and conducted her before a magistrate, who committed her to prison. The bodies of her six husbands were dug up; and as marks of violence were still discoverable upon each of them, the proof of her guilt appeared so strong upon her trial, that she was condemned and executed. To this circumstance joins the compiler of the *Dictionnaire des Anecdotes*, &c. is England indebted for that useful regulation, by which no corpse can be interred in that kingdom without a legal inspection.

H A G U E, (Holland) October 20.

The following letter of resignation from his Highness the Duke of Brunswick is addressed to their High Mightinesses, dated October 14, 1784.

"High and Puissant Sirs,

"As I have had the honor to serve this Republic in different high military departments, for thirty two years, and am fully conscious that I have conducted myself with zeal and fidelity, so as to have received the most distinguished marks of approbation and respect from your High Mightinesses and the whole nation, in the times of peace and union plenty will hardly believe, that I have endured for four years the greatest trouble; these continual attacks have often made me anxious to depart from this country, but I thought it not proper to do so without offering a complete refutation of the calumny offered against me; and I every day hoped and expected, notwithstanding the severe resolutions entered into against me by some provinces, to have

obtained, either that of their High Mightinesses, or to be heard in my own defence, which I requested in a respectful and importunate manner, in my letter to the five provinces which had not yet joined in the severe resolutions. But the present state of things, and the open enmity which some provinces have shown against me make me resolve not to delay my departure any further.

"Wherefore, according to the terms I expressly reserved for myself on entering the service, which were that I might at any time leave the service when I found it convenient, I resign, by these presents into the hands of your High Mightinesses, all my military offices in the service of the State declaring that from this time I consider myself as freed from the oaths and service of this country; and I at the same time acquaint your High Mightinesses, that I have sent to his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, without any reserve as Captain of the Union, all papers, charts, and other plans, concerning the state and the defence of the country, which were in my hands during my former offices; &c, moreover, I have sent the commander of the garrison of this city to Major General and commandant Douglas and have sent by him all my plans and papers relative to that command.

"After, then wishing your High Mightinesses the greatest blessing from heaven, to give prosperity to this country,

I have the honor to be with all respect,

High and Puissant Sirs,

Your Highnesses' most

obedient servant,

LOUIS, Duke of Brunswick."

Bois le Duc, October 14 1784.

In consequence of this letter, the resignation of the field Marshal was accepted, and the names have been mentioned of several persons who are to succeed to the vacant places. The Duke of Brunswick left Bois le Duc on Thursday last.

On Friday evening the States General were again assembled, and the Prince Stadtholder attended the meeting; the debates lasted till 12 o'clock, and the subject of them it is said to have been the further strengthening the frontier Garrisons; Col Pabst having sent a courier from Lillo to their High Mightinesses, requesting them to send him a reinforcement of troops as the Austrians are daily increasing in the neighborhood of that fort, and particularly between Bergen op Zoom and Lillo.

N E W - Y O R K, January 4

Extract of a letter from Hadonfield, New Jersey, dated December 24, 1784.

"A most melancholy accident happened near this place early this morning by fire. A man of the name of Kinsey, alias Bennit, being married the preceding day, his wife and children, (by another wife) and several wedding guests being there, and lying all night at said Kinsey's the house unfortunately took fire by a cedar log in the chimney wall, and Kinsey, his son, a young woman, and a Mr George Hudson's son (a young man) were unfortunately burnt to ashes in the flames, and one hundred pounds, worth of effects, besides several more persons badly burnt in making their escape. The fire was providentially discovered by said Hudson (father of the deceased) lying below in the house. Being awaked by the flames, happily time enough to save some of the people, and even Kinsey himself, had he not attempted to save the remaining children and people, and lost his own life. From the time the fire broke out it was not above five minutes before the house was consumed. The wind being high, drove the cinders upwards of 100 yards from the place.

"The above unfortunate man, has left a wife and six children in ruined circumstances to lament their loss."

B O S T O N, Jan. 17.

Perhaps there never was a more deliberate piece of unrelenting villany perpetrated than

that by Hughes, Keaton, Johnson and Twentyman, who on the 22d day of July last, sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, with Captain Lewis, in a schooner bound to St. Thomas's, and, after having previously concerted their plan on the ninth day after their departure, threw overboard the Captain, Mr Chadwick the mate, Mr. Wilkinson, part owner and merchant, and others, and then steered their course for the West Indies, where they arrived thirty days after this bloody tragedy. Hughes having in the mean time been thrown overboard, upon some dispute with his companions. Johnson and Twentyman have been already seized in Jamaica, and put into close confinement; and last of all, Morris Keaton, in the same island the circumstances of whose detection were remarkably singular, and in which the unerring hand of Divine Providence was so conspicuous, that we cannot resist the impulse of laying a short statement thereof before our readers, and exhibit to the world a dreadful proof, that the murder of the innocent is always either sooner or later, brought to light by the decrees of a just and unerring Providence.—A gentleman who was a lodger at a house in Kingston, having learnt that a sick stranger, who called himself Capt. Carney, had been brought to the house the evening before, determined, from motives of humanity, to enquire after his health; accordingly, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, went into the sick man's room, seated himself by his bedside, after the usual salutations, and entered into conversation with him; during the course of which, Keaton, in great agitation, asked the other if some pirates had not been lately apprehended and committed to prison? Upon which the visitor replied in the affirmative, and observed, with great energy, that they were the most bloody and abandoned miscreants that ever were upon record; which made such impression on Keaton, that he instantly exclaimed, after striking his forehead with great violence, and falling into an universal tremor, "My God! what a pain I have got on my head, and deadly sickness at my heart? For God's sake, sir, send for a barber that I may get my head shaved, as I am sure it will abate the fever in my distracted brain!" The other, whose suspicions were instantly awakened by this extraordinary behavior, after measuring the man from head to foot with his eye, retired out of the room and referred to a newspaper for Keaton's description, which having dispelled every doubt of his being the pirate in question, he gave notice to a Magistrate, who issued the warrant against the villain, and gave it to a party of the Town guard to execute.

They immediately proceeded to the house and taxed Keaton with his guilt, which he first strenuously denied; but upon one of the party reading aloud the name of J. Wilkinson, at full length, on the tail of his shirt, which hung out of his breeches, he again fell into an universal tremor, sunk down upon the bed in superlative agony confessed he was the identical person they were in search of, and was carried to the Court-House, where he underwent an examination of three hours and an half, in which he made a full and ample confession of his guilt, and at the end thereof, was committed a close prisoner to the common goal of Kingston.

Messrs. Printers,

By inserting the following, you will much oblige a constant customer.

H A V I N G observed in your Journal, No. 76, a piece, signed A. Burgoyne, setting forth many things contradictory to truth, & thereby holding things up to the view of the public very contrary to what they really are, concerning his conduct at the delivery of Mrs. Dewey; and being a party very nearly and tenderly concerned, by the transactions of

that tragical and barbarous scene, think it my duty to appear in public, for the purpose of supporting truth, against falsehood, ignorance, and impudence; and warning all others against the error into which I have been led, of employing a cruel barbarian, who has destroyed the dear companion of my bosom.

A Burgoyne exhibits a letter to the public, importing, that "he is called upon to answer for his conduct in murdering Mrs. Dewey," &c. which was signed "L. C."

After relating his unhappiness in receiving a letter from a hand that left him ignorant from whom it came, &c. he goes on to interpret the meaning of the letters "L. C."

He says, "These letters stand for Levi Carpenter; but that gentleman pretends to be a physician—add to this, he is a member of a society lately formed for promoting Medical Knowledge, a character, and province, no way consistent with that low prejudice, bitterness, and ignorance, contained in the above letter; therefore it cannot be him."

Now this matter being thoroughly considered, we shall find that A. Burgoyne was the very author, himself, of the letter signed "L. C." which was written through a base and black design of injuring Doctor Carpenter. Who, can we suppose, would write a letter to a man of A. Burgoyne's importance, without signing his name in full, or with one unmannerly abbreviation in it? What, can any one suppose, would induce any person not to sign his name in full in that letter? Surely there was nothing, to an eye of reason.

But what makes it appear evident, beyond all dispute, is, that A. Burgoyne, when writing the abovementioned letter, either did not know, or had forgot, the christian name of Doctor Carpenter; for his name is not Levi, neither does it begin with an L. but A. Burgoyne might easily mistake the name Levi for Eli, which it appears he has done.

He says, "Levi Carpenter pretends to be a physician," &c. But not to be too tedious on this disagreeable theme, I will hasten forward in the second place to answer A. Burgoyne to what he has asserted.

He says, "He thought the means he used, both necessary and judicious; but they wanted the blessing of God." I answer, if we set a cobbler at clock work, we may not expect the blessing of God upon his undertaking.

He, in the next place, goes on to speak of the blood on the floor, the stain of which could not be washed out; the retention of which was caused by pouring on hot water. I answer, there never has been hot water on the floor since.

In the next place he speaks of L. C.'s having charity for him as long as he could, &c. which was not the charity recommended by St. Paul. On reading this, it immediately brought to my mind the instance of the devil's also using scripture in his base designs of tempting our Saviour.

He proceeds and says, "I ask L. C. why he has not doubted that Doctor Carpenter & Mrs. Palmer were to blame as well as Mrs. Obray and myself? because all those who assisted Mrs. Dewey in travail, well know, that after Mrs. Obray gave out, both these persons held Mrs. Dewey in much more intense & excruciating torture, for some hours, than she had experienced from Mrs. Obray before." I answer to this, that it is an absolute falsehood; but A. Burgoyne had before given the mortal wound, which caused the poor woman, with her dying breath, to testify to all around, that Burgoyne's fell hand had consigned her over to the valley of the shadow of death.

But whether A. Burgoyne was guilty of what is above set forth, I refer the reader to the following judgment of a reference mutually chosen.

L. DEWEY.

Orford, Jan 6 1785.

WE the referees, being mutually chosen by Doct Eli Carpenter, and Doct Augustus Burgoyne, who are parties concerned in the case of Mrs Lydia Dewey, of Orford, who died in childbirth. Both parties being present, have heard and carefully examined the evidence exhibited on both sides, and, on mature deliberation, and diligent investigation, are of opinion, that the said Doct Eli Carpenter, is, and ought to be clear from blame or censure in the above said case.

And are also of opinion that, according to said evidence exhibited, the said Doctor Augustus Burgoyne is not exempt from censure, in some instances of his conduct, or practice, on the body of the above said Mrs Dewey, in his rash & imprudent procedure with her, when in travail; which justly merits the disapprobation of this reference.

THO RUSSELL, M. D.
JOSEPH LEWIS, M. D. } Referees.
LABAN GATES, M. D. }

A true copy,

Attest, LABAN GATES, Clerk.

The subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the hon. Ebenezer Curtis, Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Windlor, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Doctor Jedidiah Fay, late of Windsor, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the house of Stephen Jacob, in said Windsor, on the first and second Fridays of April next, from one till six o'clock, on each of said days.

STEPHEN JACOB,
ROSWELL SMITH, } Commissioners.
Windsor, Jan. 26. 1784.

The managers of Rockingham and Springfield bridge lottery, inform the public, that the drawing of said lottery is completed, and a list of the fortunate adventurers will be published as soon as those tickets are returned which are out on receipt at the risque of the lottery. They would also request those persons who received tickets to sell, and have not yet returned those which are unfold, to do it immediately, as they cannot receive any at the risque of the lottery after the publication of the fortunate tickets which will commence in the Journal, No. 80 January 29 1785.

The managers of Royalton Bridge Lottery, inform the public, that the scarcity of wheat has occasioned the delay in drawing said lottery; and as that obstacle is likely to continue till next harvest, they flatter themselves the following proposals will be agreeable to the purchasers, and effect the design of said lottery.

They propose to sell the tickets at one bushel of wheat each, or other grain equivalent, or obligations payable at the time of drawing said lottery, to be on interest after the time of drawing, if not paid—the contents of the notes to be delivered at such places as shall be therein specified.

The managers propose the drawing said lottery, as soon as the sale of the tickets will admit

CALVIN PARKHURST,
SILAS WILLIAMS,
ELIAS STEVENS, } Managers.
DANIEL TULLAR,
COMFORT SEVER, }

Royalton Jan 29. 1785

TO BE SOLD.

For the one half cash, & the other half neat cattle, three parcels of land lying in Weathersfield, State of Vermont, one of about 120 acres, on which is cut yearly 40 tons of good hay, with pasturing equivalent,

a good young orchard containing 200 trees, 6 acres of tillage, eighteen acres well burned over, a good house, barn, and well of water. —One of 53 acres, nine of which are under good improvement, and 27 cut over fit for burning —And a third or fourth pithon the undivided land as it stands on the proprietors book.

ELIPHALET SPAFFORD.

Weathersfield, Jan. 27, 1785.

N. B. He requests all who are indebted to him, to make speedy payment, that he may be enabled to satisfy all just demands made upon him. Those who neglect this gentle request, must expect to be called on in a more disagreeable manner.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Orange, holden at Thetford, the 5th day of January, 1785, voted, to raise a tax of two dollars on each proprietor's right, to pay arrearages for lot-ting out and making roads, &c. in said township, to be paid by the first day of March next. These are to notify said proprietors, to pay said tax to the subscriber by that time, to prevent the sale of their land as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford, Jan. 22, 1785.

N. B. Said proprietors meeting stands adjourned to the last Tuesday in June next, tow o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich.

AMOS ROBINSON, Pro. Clerk.

Dartmouth College.

THE generous subscribers for building an edifice for said College, are hereby informed, that the subscriptions are by the Trustees of said College put into my hands to collect, and apply to the purpose for which they were designed—that I have already laid out great part of them by engagements to workmen, and providing materials for the building, &c. which makes it necessary that such part (at least) as became due the first of November last, should be immediately paid in; otherwise the whole affair must unavoidably stop: and as the subscribers are so numerous, and scattered in the country, it cannot be expected that they should be individually applied to for payments. Any sort of the produce of the country, as beef, pork, grain of all sorts, or neat cattle, will be accepted in payment, if delivered at the College, or safely stored in the several towns in which the subscribers live; provided it be done by the middle of February next, at the current price at said College, deducting the necessary expence of transportation. The subscriber flatters himself that the terms of payment are so easy, and the object so important, that he shall not find any backwardness in a compliance with the request by a fulfillment of their engagements.

ELISHA PAYNE.

Lebanon, Dec. 20, 1784.

William Miller,

Has to dispose of, a second-hand set of JOINERS TOOLS, which have been used but very little. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by inquiring of said Miller.

Windsor, Jan. 18, 1785.

The proprietors of the town-
ship of the Two Harbors, in the county of
Rutland, State of Vermont, who have not paid
the tax granted by said proprietors at a legal
meeting in February 1783, and on the 20th
day of August 1784, to defray the charges
of scaling the Lake round said township, and
allotting the same, together with laying out
and clearing public roads in said township,
are informed, that so much of their lands will
be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling
house of Major James Brookins, innholder in
Poultney, on Thursday the 3d day of March
next, unless sooner paid, as will discharge
them, with all lawful costs

The names of the delinquents are as fol-
lows with the sum of thirty shillings due on
each right

Thomas Chittenden	Thomas Hunt
Jonas Fay	John Hamelton
Timothy Brownson	Samuel King
Paul Spooner	Josiah Borden
John Fassett jun.	Isaac Wheeler
Samuel Fletcher	Calvin Bill
Nathan Clark	Thomas Starns
Samuel Robinson	Matthew Long
Matthew Lyon	William Stearns
Daniel Comstock	John E. Chandler
Martin Powel	Josiah Lock
Jeshua Fitch	Simeon Hatheway
Moses Robinson of	Jesse Safford
Reupert	William Gallup
Itamer Hibbard	Jesse Powers
William Fitch	Orange Traine
William Ward	Elisaa Kilburn
Jesse Belnap	James Smith
Thomas Rowley	James Brooks
William Gage	John Eaton
Solomon Stanton	Amos Brownson
Nedebiah Angel	David Safford
Ezekiel Clark	David Spafford
Uriah Seymour jun.	Thomas Rowley jun.
Samuel Robinson jun	Stephen Pearl
Ebenezer Dury	Jonathan Omsby
Timothy Barker	Ebenezer Fisk
Nathan Foot	Truman Powel
John Noyce	John Paine jun.
W. S. Johnson	Ishua Tucker
Silas Hamelton,	Peter Walker
Jonathan Knight	Amos Chamberlin
J sen Dunker	Robert Johnson
Abner Miles	Wm. Powers of
Reuben Jones	Woodstock.
William Upham	John Shepardson
John Ruffel	William Pitkin of
Ebenezer Curtis	Hartford
Andrew Spear	Nathaniel Kiliam
Nathan Howland	Richard Wallace
Joseph Tucker	Samuel Willester jun.
Ezeriah Wright	Gideon Warren
Judah Moore	Ezra Stiles D. D.
Bethuel Hurd	Joel Marsh
John Marsh	Nathan Richardson
Elkanah Sprague	John Tolson
Jonathan Cady	Joseph Fay
Joseph Wood	Benj H Safford
Joel Butler	John Fisk
Alexander Parmele	Stephen Powers
Daniel Penio	Amos Robinson
Samuel Webster jun.	Fredrick Smith
George Smith	Afa Whitcomb
Steel Smith	Nathaniel Brush
Noadiah Ruffel	Levy Goodenough
John Coffin	Moses Johnson
Beriah Green	Daniel Jewet
Joseph Bradley	Jeremiah Williams
David Robinson	Silas Hamelton jun.
William Hunter	Elisha Pratt
John Powel	James Gray
Elias Keys	Robert Braton
Francis Whitmore	Abner Moore
Abel Dimmick	Chipman Swift
John Traine	Bezaleel Wate
Abner Blanchard	Joseph Taylor
William Hill	Isaac Stowell
Caleb Owen	John Whitney jun

Jobzeth Serjeant jun
David Thurber
Jynatus Sprague
Paineas Rust
Lot Whitcomb
Amzi Powers
Fry Bailey
Ephraim Wood
Ebenezer Hyde
John Tilden
Nathaniel Smith
James Hooker
George Foot.
Peter Roberts
Ebenezer Mofs
John Cockran
Samuel Benson
Jacob Smith
John Sawyer
David Bridia
Ebenezer Wallis
Curtis Kelsey
Jonas G. usha
Elijah Dewey
Job Spafford
Leonard Spalding
Isaac Chamberlin
Elias Chamberlin
John Strong 2d
James Hopkins
Jabizerh Bozideth
James Langworthy
Joseph Lyman
Henry Hopkins
Uriah Seymour
Zebulon Mead
Daniel Purdy
Jesse Sawyer
John Fay
Joseph Safford
Daniel Herrick
Leonard Robinson
Daniel Storey
Oliver Sanford
John Fassett
Stephen Fay
Parmele Allen
Andrew Barton
Benjamin Everest
Jonathan Saxton
Benjamin Fay
Jonathan Robertson
Stephen Mead
James Everts
John Stark
Eldad Brownson
Jonathan Fassett
Stephen Hopkins
William Malbia
John Benjamin
Thomas Cooper
John Lovejoy
Ebenezer Wood
Richard Wait
Solomon Strong
Samuel Allen
John Smith 1st
Sivanus Brown
Thomas Ashy
Reuben Rowley
Reuben Harmon
Gideon Adams
John Borden
Daniel Coit
Oiver Traine
Stephen Jenner
Israel Smith of
Thetford
Joshua Stanton
Amos Fassett
Shadrack Hathaway
Sampel Billens
Jesse Field
Josiah Fay
Amos Peabody

ALEXANDER GORDIN, Collector.
Two Harbors, December 10, 1784.

James Moredock
Nathan Allen
Jacob Safford
Silas Robinson
Ezekiel Brewster
William Brush
Benj Robertson 3d
Amos Galushta
John Sotherland
Stephen Lawrence
Nathan Brownson
Benjamin Cory
Peter Herwood
Benjamin Matterson
Stephen Smith
Timothy Parker
Benjamin Whipple
Nehemiah Whipple
Abraham J Lanson
Abraham Jackson jun.
M. R. Cockran
James Roberts
Elihu Allen
John Grant
Peter Snow
Enoch Woodbridge
Jered Knapp
Enoch Eastman
Isaac Knapp
John Sillard
James Lewis
Simeon Lyman jun.
William Blanchard
Josiah Perry
Amos Huntington
Asahel Blanchard
Amos Watson
Ezra Mead
William Henry
Cary Malby
William Hooker
Henry Walbridge 2d
Gideon Spencer
Nathaniel Spencer
Elijah Fay
David Chamberlin
Abner Chamberlin
Abner Sely
Levi Hathaway
Samuel Southerland
Jonathan Pierce
David S. Pierce
James Bracket
Peter Farnom
Joshua Smith
Andrew Potter
Luther Fillmore
Isaac Miller
N. thin Smith
Solomon Safford
Benjamin Perry
Timo Bartholomew
Ezra Fellows
David Noight
Ebenezer Hovey jun.
Uziel Clark
Chileub B. Smith
Eliphalet Dyer
Noah Chittenden
Elijah Galushta
Heirs of Philip Perry
Heirs of Thomas
Comstock
Heirs of John Cobin
Jonathan Wheaton
Moses Robinson jun
Jiles Chittenden
John Lee
Solomon Robins
George Harris
Simeon Avery
Aaron Kellogg 12s.
Azahel Washboon 12s.
Adnah Bangg

Samuel Grow,

Post-Rider from Windsor to Newbury,
Returns his sincere thanks
to those gentlemen who have favoured
him with their custom for the Vermont
Journal, &c. and informs them, that
the first three months of his riding
expires this week, No. 78: and as he
is obliged to be punctual in his pay-
ment to the Printers, he hopes his
customers will recollect the terms on
which he engaged to serve them, and
immediately discharge their first quar-
ters, by leaving produce at the follow-
ing places, viz. Nathaniel Hall's, Le-
banon—Col. Brewster's and Captain
Jacob's, Hanover—Mr. Cook's, Nor-
wich—Capt. Heaton's, Thetford—Dr.
Colt's, Lyme—Capt. Smith's, Farlee—
Deacon Avery's, Orford—Capt. Patter-
son's, Piermont—Capt. Fisk's, Haver-
hill, Major Barron's, Mooretown—&
and Col. Robert Johnson's, Newbury.
Hartland, Jan. 25, 1785.

The proprietors of Fletcher,
in the county of Rutland, and State of
Vermont, are informed, that application
has been made to me by more than one fif-
teenth part of the proprietors of said
township, to warn a meeting of the pro-
prietors. These are therefore to warn
them to meet at the dwelling house of Mr.
Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the
third Saturday of March next, to act on
the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will take measures to survey the town, and lay out the first division lots.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.
Bennington, Jan. 10, 1785.

The proprietors of Littleton,
in the county of Orange, and state of
Vermont, are informed, that unless
they pay to me the subscriber the tax
of Five Dollars on each right, granted
by said proprietors at a legal meeting
by them held by adjournment, at the
house of Josiah Page, Esq; in Rygate,
in the county of Orange, on the 20th
day of November, 1783, to defray
the charges of laying out three hundred
acres to a right, &c. by the first Thurs-
day of March next, their lands will be
advertised for sale as the law directs.

DANIEL BUCK, Prop. Colr.

Thetford, Jan. 16, 1785.

N. B The last meeting of said pro-
prietors stands adjourned to the said
first Thursday of March next, at the
house of Josiah Page, Esq; in said Ry-
gate; at which time it is proposed to
see if the proprietors will cut the coun-
ty road through said Littleton, lately
laid out by the county committee—
whether they will lay out the remainder
of said township—whether they will
still allow settlers to pitch their lots—
and whether they will raise another
tax, &c.

NEHE. LOVEWELL, Prop. Clerk.

VERMONT AND UNIVERSAL



JOURNAL, THE ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY,

FEBRUARY 8, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

An act for levying a tax on the unimproved lands in Whitingham, for the purpose of repairing roads and bridges.

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the Selectmen of Whitingham, in the county of Windham, and State of Vermont, be; and they are hereby, authorised and empowered to levy a tax, and issue a warrant, for collecting One Penny on the acre, on all the unimproved lands in the township of said Whitingham, under the same regulations, and the same length of time allowed for redemption, as set forth in an act, entitled, *An act for the purpose of levying the respective taxes therein contained, and directing and regulating the mode of collecting the same*, passed October 21, 1783: and the said Collectors are hereby directed to pay said tax, when collected, to said Selectmen; who are hereby authorised to receive the same, and to lay out for repairing the roads and bridges in said town, in such manner as will most conduce to the public good.

Secretary's Office, Nov 20, 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 29th October last.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

An act to suspend trying the title of lands.

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the several Courts of law in this State be; and hereby are prohibited trying the title of land within this State, until the rising of the General Assembly in June next, except in such cases where the parties mutually agree otherwise. And that no writs of seisin be issued, or renewed, by the Clerks of the several Courts, until the time aforesaid: and that such writs as are already issued, be stayed for the said time.

Secretary's Office, 20th Nov. 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 29th October last.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

An act to continue in force the laws passed by the Legislature of this State.

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the several acts passed by the Legislature of this State (except such as have expired by their own limitation, or have been repealed) shall continue in force until the rising of the General Assembly at their next stated session in October.

Secretary's Office, 20th Nov. 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 29th October last.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Orange, holden at Thetford, the 5th day of January, 1785, voted, to raise a tax of two dollars on each proprietor's right, to pay arrearages for lotting out and making roads, &c. in said township, to be paid by the first day of March next. These are to notify said proprietors, to pay said tax to the subscriber by that time, to prevent the sale of their land as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford, Jan. 22, 1785.

M. B. Said proprietors meeting stands adjourned to the last Tuesday in June next, tow o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich.

AMOS ROBINSON, Pro. Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,
For the one half cash, & the other half neat cattle, three parcels of land lying in Weathersfield, State of Vermont, one of about 120 acres; on which is cut yearly 40 tons of good hay, with pasturing equivalent, a good young orchard containing 200 trees, 6 acres of tillage, eighteen acres well burned over, a good house, barn, and well of water. — One of 53 acres, nine of which are under good improvement, and 27 cut over fit for burning — And a third or fourth pitch on the undivided land as it stands on the proprietors book.

ELIPHALET SPAFFORD.

Weathersfield, Jan 27, 1785.

N. B. He requests all who are indebted to him, to make speedy payment, that he may be enabled to satisfy all just demands made upon him. Those who neglect this gentle request, must expect to be called on in a more disagreeable manner.

An account of the extraordinary and sudden growth of a child, as it was given in by authentic vouchers to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and is published in their memoirs.

THE growth of bodies has its phenomena as well as the other operations of nature; sometimes it goes on but slowly, and sometimes it is so rapid as to exceed its usual time in a very surprising manner.

James Viala, a native of the village of Bouzanquet, in the diocese of Alais, though of a strong constitution, appeared to be lenit and stiff in joints till he was about four years and an half old. During this time nothing farther was remarkable of him than an extraordinary appetite, which was satisfied no otherwise than by giving him plenty of the common aliments of the country, consisting of rye bread, chestnuts, bacon, and water; but, his limbs soon becoming supple and pliable, and his body beginning to expand itself, he grew up in so extraordinary a manner, that at the age of five years he measured four feet three inches; at five years and some months, he was four feet eleven inches; and, at six, five feet, and bulky in proportion. His growth was so rapid, that one might fancy one saw him grow; every month his clothes required to be made longer & wider; and, what was still very extraordinary in his growth, it was not preceded by any sickness, nor accompanied by any pain in the groin or elsewhere, and no complaint was made of any inconveniency but hunger, which the child was very sensible of from one meal to another.

At the age of five years his voice changed, his beard began to appear, and at six he had as much as a man of thirty; in short, all the unquestionable marks of puberty were visible in him. It was not doubted in the country, but that this child was, at five years old, or five and an half, in a condition of begetting other children; which induced the rector of the parish to recommend to his mother, that she would keep him from too familiar a conversation with children of the other sex. Though his wit was riper than is commonly observable at the age of five or six years, yet his progress was not in proportion to that of his body. His air and manner still retained something childish, though by his bulk and stature he resembled a complete man, which at first sight produced a very singular contrast. However, it might be said that all was uniform in him, and he might be considered as an adult, though still far from being so; his voice was strong and manly, and few heard him speak without some emotion and surprize. His great strength rendered him already fit for the labours of the country. At the age of five years he could carry to a good distance, three measures of

He, weighing eighty-four pounds; when turned six, he could lift up easily on his shoulders, and carry, loads of a hundred and fifty pound weight, a good way off; & these exercises were exhibited by him as often as the curious engaged him thereto by some liberality.

Such beginnings made, people think that young Viola would soon shoot up into a giant. A modeste bank was already soliciting his parents for him, and flattering them with hopes of putting him in a way of making a great fortune. But all these fine hopes suddenly vanished. His legs became crooked, his body shrunk, his strength diminished, and his voice grew sensibly weaker. This sad alteration was attributed to the imprudent trials he was let to make of his strength; perhaps also it was occasioned by nature's suffering in so rapid an extension. He soon became just as he was at the age of six or seven years, and in a kind of imbecility. His parents were rather of the middle size, and their growth had nothing particular in it.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois.

"On the 18th November were executed at this place, six negro sailors, belonging to the crew of a dogging schooner, which sailed from Port or Prince, for some of the out ports. It appears, that shortly after they left that place, they formed the design of assassinating their Captain, an elderly white man, which with the connivance of the cabin boy, a negro about thirteen years old, they very soon carried into execution. On a signal being given by this youth that their intended victim was asleep, two of them entered his cabin, and after plunging a poniard twice into his breast, threw him overboard. Notwithstanding the wounds he had received, he made an attempt to save himself by seizing a rope which hung over the stern, but one of the villains soon disengaged him by chopping off his hands with an axe, when he instantly went down. Those pirates kept the sea for upwards of two months, fearful of entering any port; but fortunately at last falling in with a French vessel off Martinique, to some person on board of which, the schooner was known, they were laid hold of under pretence of affording them relief, and conducted safe into the Cape, where they were speedily tried and condemned—Their sentence was, that their right hands should be cut off by the wrist, their arms, legs and backs to be broken, and while alive, that they should be thrown into the fire to be consumed to ashes. The boy, on account of his youth was only sentenced to be hung, and his body burnt.

NEW YORK January 4.

A circumstance of a most singular nature appears in a late London paper which was brought to public view at the quarter session held at Kingston for the county of Surry. A select party of gentlemen and ladies amongst whom were a pair of Benedicts and their spouses some little time since paid a visit to a certain town in the country, and they proposed spending the evening and taking up their abode all night at the inn at which they had put up it was necessary to secure beds. It so happened that the company could not be accommodated without making use of a two-bedded room and in this room the married gentlemen and ladies agreed to repose themselves. After a joyous supper the glass flew merrily round and the ladies withdrew to their apartment with the door unlocked, no doubt in expectation of their beloved partners. The gentlemen kept it up, and whilst they were quaffing and carousing one of the company a wag of the first class no doubt on't took an opportunity to slip into the ladies room who had resigned themselves into the arms of sleep, and very dexterously interchanged the wearing apparel from one

of the beds to the other. The gentlemen upon their approach to their respective beds, each of them seeing his wife's habitments, and being unwilling to disturb her immediately jumped into bed; and in this situation they actually continued all night; and it was not until the usual time of getting up in the morning that the mistake was discovered. The confusion that ensued is infinitely easier to be conceived than described. The ladies were transfused into blushes and the gentlemen had no other resource but the brandy bottle, whilst the wag had decamped and the rest of the company, the family and attendants were seen laughing and tittering in every fly corner of the house. In order to obtain some revenge for this most extraordinary trick, a bill of indictment was preferred against the party for a misdemeanor; but here again fortune favored this blade of refined fun and humor, for the Grand Jury threw out the bill.

Extract of a letter from London dated November 3.

"A bloody Continental war is looked upon as inevitable. His Prussian Majesty has refused the Imperial troops the liberty of marching through his dominions to the Low Countries, and the Emperor declares he will never recede from his just demand, the opening of the navigation of the Scheldt; he hath also recalled his minister at the Hague, and making every warlike preparation, so that we expect the Spring will open with as bloody scenes of horror, as the world ever beheld. Our politicians give out that a treaty is on foot between the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Versailles, and that their ostensible view is to partition the provinces of the United States among them. This idea is too flimsy to be believed in America, where you have experienced so many proofs of the French monarch's goodness. Depend upon it, he is in a close league with the states, and will grant them every aid. We Englishmen, with a little sophistry of argument, swallow too most absurd ideas, and are too easily gulied into a belief of any thing."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) November 10.

Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, a duel was fought with pistols, on the race course near this town, between Mr. B——, and Mr. I——, in which, at the third discharge, the latter was shot through the heart, and instantly expired without uttering a single word. The quarrel arose on board the Iris Guinea man, respecting the choice of some slaves, and was productive of blows. In consequence of which, Mr. B—— demanded the name and place of abode of his antagonist, which being made known, he sent him a verbal message, when they went ashore, in sitting upon satisfaction for the supposed insult, which Mr. I—— unhappily consented to give, and they met, attended by their seconds, as before related.—The coroner's inquest was summoned yesterday to examine the body of the unfortunate deceased, though they have not yet been able to sum up their enquiry for want of the testimony of the seconds, who have withdrawn.

WORCESTER, January 27.

The Greyhound Packet, Captain Dunn, arrived at New York from England, last Saturday se'night. This ship brought English newspapers as late as the 14th of November, which are chiefly filled with paragraphs respecting the probability of a war between the Emperor of Germany, and the States of Holland. It appears by the English accounts, that the Emperor has about 15000 troops in the Netherlands; and that the principal rendezvous is at Antwerp. That both parties are making every preparation for war, which according to some accounts, is not likely to commence until spring, if at all. The King of Prussia, is said to be prepared to take an active part in favor of the Dutch.

By the above mentioned vessel we learn, that the Irish Congress met at Dublin, on the

25th of October last. Col. William Sherman was unanimously elected President, and John Talbot Ashenburt, Esq; Secretary. Dublin is garrisoned by seven regiments. Upon the whole it appears probable that the spirit of opposition in Ireland is so cooled, as that the difference subsisting between that kingdom and Great Britain, will be finally accommodated.

HARTFORD, Jan. 10.

Extract of a letter, dated Trenton, Dec. 16.
"Congress have before them a serious remonstrance from the Spanish Agent, against our navigating the river Mississippi, they deny the right under our treaty with the Court of London; and say, that any American vessel which may enter that river will be confiscated. This is a subject which will require a considerable degree of delicacy and firmness to conduct.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 17.

On Monday last the son of Major James Gray, of Epson, about 16 years old, in attempting to lead a very unruly horse of his father's, to water, made the end of the halter fast about his wrist; the horse in prancing hove him down and ran away with him, dragged him over a four board fence, and through the field until the halter broke. The family supposing the young man had gone to spend the evening with some of his relations, and were unconcerned about him until the next morning, when to their great surprise, they found the blood on the fence where the horse had dragged the young man over, then followed the blood, after some time found him at some considerable distance, alive, but perfectly helpless and senseless; his life is despaired of, as it is supposed that most of his bones were broken.

WINDSOR, February 8.

We hear, that there is now constructing; in the city of New-York, an Air Balloon, thirty feet high; to which will be affixed, a gallery and boat. It is building at an academy, at the expence of subscribers, and it is supposed will cost about 500 dollars.

Died, at Woodbury, in the state of Connecticut, on Sunday evening the 26th of December last, Col. Seth Warner, late of Bennington.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be sold on very reasonable terms, by
Simeon Stoddard,

A small assortment of

M E D I C I N E S;
Of the best quality just imported from LONDON, for which Pot-Ash, Shipping-Horses, and fat Cattle, will be received in payment.

Windsor, Feb 7.

WHEREAS, sundry petitions have applied to me to know if a resolution of the General Assembly, directing the treasurer not to issue his extents against the several collectors of State taxes, until the next session of Assembly, had been passed the last session; and, as I have reason to believe that sundry of the good people of this State, think there was such a resolution passed, and for that reason neglect the paying and collecting their taxes.—These are therefore to certify, that there was no such resolution passed; but on the contrary, it appeared to be the intent of the Legislature, that the taxes that had been granted should be settled as soon as possible; and the treasurer has informed me, that he shall issue his extents against the delinquent collectors, if a speedy settlement should not prevent.

R. HOPKINS, Clerk of Assembly,
Bennington, Dec. 25.

A list of the fortunate tickets in the Rockingham and Springfield Bridge Lottery.

Number 3540, One Hundred Dollars.

Number 259 and 1215, Fifty Dollars each.

Number 1928 and 3672, Forty Dollars each.

Number 68 and 3729, Thirty Dollars each.

Prizes of Twenty Dollars—Number 2165, 3040, 3568, 3613, 3866.

Prizes of Ten Dollars—Number 235, 356, 471, 1497, 1708, 1726, 1913, 2017, 2474, 3429.

Prizes of Five Dollars—No. 401, 546, 643, 714, 816, 939, 1280, 1385, 1569, 1639, 1661, 2054, 2058, 2163, 2216, 2273, 2998, 3077, 3186, 3218.

PRIZES OF TWO DOLLARS.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
4	213	415	629	846	1059	1250	1480	1710	1923	2127	2330	2512	2748	2962	3166	
6	16	17	36	7	64	1	3	13	5	9	1	14	51	5	71	
14	17	20	9	8	6	3	6	16	9	32	5	16	4	8	3	
20	21	4	40	50	7	4	8	17	30	6	7	17	6	72	5	
3	3	5	2	8	8	8	93	24	3	8	43	22	62	4	7	
6	7	8	4	8	73	63	4	5	5	9	4	9	4	6	8	
7	30	31	7	60	83	4	501	7	41	42	7	30	5	81	90	
8	1	40	8	3	6	6	3	8	2	5	9	3	9	4	3	
9	6	8	9	4	94	70	5	9	50	32	50	8	71	5	5	
33	8	54	53	7	5	2	16	32	60	3	7	46	6	9	7	
4	40	5	4	74	8	81	11	5	2	8	64	7	80	91	9	
5	2	8	5	5	9	3	17	8	3	61	71	8	1	6	205	
6	3	9	68	6	100	8	18	45	4	4	2	54	2	7	8	
7	4	65	71	8	1	91	22	50	71	9	5	7	5	3003	9	
8	8	6	2	20	2	3	5	8	4	70	80	65	8	6	12	
40	53	9	3	1	4	6	38	61	80	6	1	7	92	9	24	
1	8	78	82	2	6	7	9	3	4	9	3	76	3	14	9	
5	61	81	5	5	15	303	41	4	8	90	4	82	4	16	30	
55	4	5	6	8	19	22	3	5	91	2	5	6	7	18	1	
64	8	7	94	9	20	4	50	8	5	201	90	7	802	25	7	
81	9	91	705	91	1	7	2	71	6	2	2	90	9	9	8	
3	70	3	6	2	4	8	3	3	9	3	3	1	13	39	42	
4	2	5	8	3	7	38	9	4	2000	5	5	2	17	2	5	
90	4	8	12	5	32	40	64	1	8	7	400	601	19	6	9	
4	6	501	15	6	3	4	5	2	9	10	1	4	21	8	51	
6	80	9	18	900	9	5	71	6	11	11	2	6	2	42	2	
8	7	10	19	15	40	6	5	91	12	13	3	8	4	3	6	
108	90	11	20	16	2	51	6	3	14	14	4	11	7	8	65	
10	3	21	6	23	3	5	7	4	16	17	10	16	6	1	8	
11	8	2	7	9	6	7	80	802	19	21	11	19	41	2	9	
21	9	6	32	30	8	8	2	3	21	6	12	22	3	4	70	
3	302	32	6	1	50	60	4	4	5	7	20	31	4	8	2	
5	5	5	7	8	7	3	6	15	8	8	2	3	9	6	3	
8	9	7	44	44	9	4	92	17	30	37	3	9	53	3	80	
30	18	40	6	7	61	7	6	26	1	8	4	42	53	3	95	
2	25	3	50	54	3	73	9	30	2	9	30	64	9	9	6	
3	7	8	1	6	9	5	600	8	8	40	4	5	60	74	7	
9	32	58	7	68	72	8	1	9	43	3	5	6	4	80	9	
44	5	62	61	70	4	88	5	41	4	4	7	9	5	9	300	
6	41	8	2	2	5	402	14	3	6	5	9	70	6	90	4	
7	2	70	3	80	8	6	16	4	53	7	40	3	71	1	9	
9	3	4	7	5	82	7	18	6	9	9	2	4	2	2	10	
50	5	7	73	90	3	14	19	7	60	53	3	80	8	101	19	
5	7	9	4	1	9	20	20	1	8	1	5	1	84	5	20	
7	9	80	83	3	90	2	1	50	9	6	9	5	7	11	1	
8	53	1	7	7	1	3	9	62	72	62	50	9	91	18	2	
9	9	4	8	1002	2	8	32	4	5	3	61	8	900	22	9	
60	67	5	91	3	5	9	42	6	84	8	2	701	4	3	30	
1	71	9	6	4	7	31	5	72	5	79	3	3	5	7	4	
9	6	90	800	7	8	9	7	4	6	82	5	6	7	8	41	
72	8	8	5	10	200	42	52	6	7	7	73	12	12	9	5	
4	84	9	8	16	3	7	5	7	9	94	80	15	17	30	9	
9	91	600	13	19	9	8	9	8	91	5	2	17	18	2	5	
84	3	1	17	26	10	53	68	3	82	3	3	19	20	41	51	
7	4	6	18	32	11	5	9	94	102	8	4	26	2	4	2	
8	9	8	19	6	19	6	73	6	11	302	90	30	3	6	4	
91	400	9	20	9	21	7	83	901	13	9	500	1	5	8	62	
200	2	12	1	40	2	60	5	4	17	11	1	3	33	4	9	
2	4	15	6	2	3	1	8	10	18	12	2	5	6	6	73	
3	7	19	37	5	4	7	93	11	21	16	6	8	41	8	9	
4	11	20	41	52	30	76	6	14	3	20	7	42	3	9	82	
6	13	2	2	4	7	8	702	15	4	4	9	3	52	62	92	
7	14	7	3	7	45	9		22	6	7	11	4	7	4	6	

* * All the prizes above Two Dollars are inserted at the head of this page—and the remainder of those of Two Dollars will be in our next.

From the JAMAICA GAZETTE. **D R U N K E N N E S S.**

*I had a wife,
 But left her when she made a PILLOW
 of her BOTTLE*

D R U N K E N N E S S in a man is abominable—in a woman, is horrid. Its effects are not confined to the race of the present day, but descend to future generations. There are many species of this vice, but all equally pernicious, and I shall examine them under the characters which they stamp upon mankind—first,

The HONEST FELLOW.

The *honest fellow* is often found to be a downright scoundrel. He is profuse without being hospitable: And merit in distress never finds a place at his table, unless for the purpose of promoting entertainment, or being made a bait for ridicule. Every *roschal* with a good voice, is sure of a good dinner, from the *good fellow*; but his most exquisite satisfaction consists in depriving his guests of their reason, and his base spirit is as proud of laying his guests prostrate and wallowing on the floor, or reducing them to loathsome sickness, as a General is when an army flies before him. His great boast is the strength of his head, and he prefers being master of seven bottles of claret to the possession of the seven cardinal virtues, though he knows that drunkenness is parent of the seven deadly sins.

The *honest fellow* seldom appears in the morning, that part of the day being appropriated to sleep or vomits, so that he is always either at bed or board, has not a moment to think on any subject worthy the contemplation of a human creature.

The *honest fellow* breaks lamps—he breaks heads, and often commits murder.

The *honest fellow*, if he is not hanged, or killed in a quarrel, generally dies under a complication of disorders or rather as, Congreve has it, “he goes off in a sink, like a snail upon a save-all.”

The TIPPLER.

The *Tippler* is quite a different character—He drinks in small quantities, and at several stated periods. In the morning he is always crop sick and craves a stomachick. This is either bitters and brandy, chery-bounce or purl, which to adopt his own technical phrase he calls *fortifying* his stomach against the rawness of the morning. Thus *fortified*, he issues out to transact his business, but fully resolved not to make a dry bargain, until with a *drum* here, and a *drum* there; a *cordial* in one place, and a *cordial* in another; a *drop* mixed with a *friend*, a *reconciliation* draught with an *enemy*; a *squib* with an old acquaintance, or a bowl of condolence, &c. he sinks into a state of ebriety, and having been imposed upon in all his dealings, ends his wretched existence in a gaol!—

Look to the walls of a drunkard, says Solomon, and you will see them in ruins!

Never was there a juster observation!

I come now to the specific point of my motto—she made a pillow of her bottle

Of all the misfortunes that ever befel a sober man, surely the greatest, is to be connected with a drunken woman

The vulgar may support such a connexion—but where is the heart of sensibility equal to exist under such a curse?

The man thus situated has every evil to apprehend—he has two persons to feel for—and children, which should be a blessing, are to him oppression in the heaviest sense

Among the Romans, drunkenness in a woman was punished with death—with us confinement is the most proper mode. There could be no injustice in looking up a woman to preserve her from destruction.

Women of the first fashion have degenerated into the habits of this vice, and their degeneracy accounts for that increase of lewd-

nels, which of late has so repeatedly disgraced the records of Parliament.

The vice is the same, the effects are the same—whether the means be common gin, or high flavored *ratifa*—whether it be *British* brandy or *peaches* reserved in *Coniac*.

It is not my nature to be severe, and therefore I cannot publish the horrid picture, which my imagination has painted—but the woman who would avoid disease, pain, loathsomeness, hatred, shame prostitution—I may add death and perdition—will avoid strong liquors.

The proprietors of Shoreham, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Mr. Daniel Hoskins, in said Shoreham, on the 20th day of September, 1784—Voted, that a tax of One Pound Ten Shillings, be levied and raised on each original right or share of land in said township, to defray the laying out said township into severally, laying out and clearing high ways, and other incidental charges.—This is to request said proprietors to make immediate payment of said tax, to me living in Bridport.

ASA HEMMENWAY, Collector.
 Shoreham Dec. 30, 1784.

The subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the hon. Ebenezer Curtis, Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Windsor, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Doctor Jedidiah Fay, late of Windsor, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the house of Stephen Jacob, in said Windsor, on the first and second Fridays of April next, from one till six o'clock, on each of said days.

STEPHEN JACOB, } Commissioners.
 ROSWELL SMITH, }
 Windsor, Jan. 26, 1784.

The managers of Royalton Bridge Lottery, inform the public, that the scarcity of wheat has occasioned the delay in drawing said lottery; and as that obstacle is likely to continue till next harvest, they flatte themselves the following proposals will be agreeable to the purchasers, and effect the design of said lottery.

They propose to sell the tickets at one bushel of wheat each, or other grain equivalent, or obligations payable at the time of drawing said lottery to be on interest after the time of drawing if not paid—the contents of the notes to be delivered at such places as shall be therein specified

The managers propose the drawing said lottery, as soon as the sale of the tickets will admit

CALVIN PARKHURST, }
 SILAS WILLIAMS, }
 ELIAS STEVENS } Managers.
 DANIEL TULLER, }
 COMFORT SEVER, }
 Royalton Jan 29 1785

William Miller,

Requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, or their respective accounts will be put in suit without delay.

Blank D E E D S,

To be sold at the Printing Office.

The proprietors of Littleton, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that unless they pay to me the subscriber the tax of Five Dollars on each right, granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting by them held by adjournment, at the house of Josiah Page, Esq; in Rygate, in the county of Orange; on the 20th day of Novemb. r, 1783, to defray the charges of laying out three hundred acres to a right, &c. by the first Thursday of March next, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

DANIEL BUCK, Prop. Colr.
 Thetford, Jan. 16, 1785.

N. B The last meeting of said proprietors stands adjourned to the said first Thursday of March next, at the house of Josiah Page, Esq; in said Rygate; at which time it is proposed to see if the proprietors will cut the county road through said Littleton, lately laid out by the county committee—whether they will lay out the remainder of said township—whether they will still allow settlers to pitch their lots—and whether they will raise another tax, &c.

NEHE. LOVEWELL, Prop. Clk.

The proprietors of Fletcher, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the third Saturday of March next, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will take measures to survey the town, and lay out the first division lots.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just Peace.
 Bennington, Jan. 10, 1785.

Samuel Grow,

Post-Rider from Windsor to Newbury, Returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have favoured him with their custom for the Vermont Journal, &c. and informs them, that the first three months of his riding expires this week, No. 78: and as he is obliged to be punctual in his payment to the Printers, he hopes his customers will recollect the terms on which he engaged to serve them, and immediately discharge their first quarters, by leaving produce at the following places, viz Nathaniel Hall's, Lebanon—Col. Brewster's and Captain Jacob's, Hanover—Mr. Cock's, Norwich—Capt. Heaton's, Thetford—Dr. Colt's, Lyme—Capt. Smith's, Farlee—Deacon Avery's, Orford—Capt. Patterson's, Piermont—Capt. Fisk's, Haverhill, Major Barron's, Mooretown—&c and Col. Robert Johnson's, Newbury.
 Hartland, Jan. 25, 1785.

VERMONT
AND
UNIVERSAL



JOURNAL,
THE
ADVERTISER.

T U E S D A Y,

F E B R U A R Y 15, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

*A list of the fortunate tickets in the Rock-
ingham and Springfield Bridge Lottery.
Prizes of Two Dollars.
(Concluded from our last.)*

No.	No.	No.	No.
3398	3584	3723	3920
404	6	6	4
8	7	7	7
14	9	34	30
15	90	8	1
16	1	41	2
18	6	2	4
22	8	5	6
5	600	8	40
34	2	51	4
5	3	61	6
7	5	2	8
40	7	6	50
2	16	71	1
6	17	6	4
51	23	7	66
7	8	8	9
9	31	85	70
60	2	93	1
2	6	5	3
3	8	6	4
71	42	9	7
5	5	804	90
6	6	7	2
81	50	9	4000
5	1	10	
92	4	15	
3	5	16	
6	6	19	
8	7	20	
9	62	3	
300	7	5	
1	8	33	
2	70	5	
5	3	7	
11	4	50	
12	8	7	
13	85	63	
26	93	5	
9	4	71	
30	5	2	
5	6	80	
42	7	6	
60	700	93	
5	3	4	
6	5	5	
72	7	6	
3	9	901	
4	17	9	
6	19	13	
7	20	16	
22	1	18	

C A T O. No. 1.
T H E liberties of a people are never in greater danger, than at the time when a violent cry in their favour begins to subside. Great exertions in favour of liberty have a natural tendency to exhaust its true spirit. In this situation, every precaution ought to be taken, in order to prevent too great a degree of relaxation, or languor, in the different members of the body-politic. From the general inattention of the people to those rights and privileges which ought to be most dear to them, I have frequently feared that this was the situation of the state of Vermont: and I have as frequently wished that some person would undertake the friendly task; to caution the people against the danger to which they are exposed. As no one has undertaken it, if the public will grant their attention, I will, in as plain a manner as possible, lay my ideas on the subject before them.

There are many circumstances in this government; which render the attention of the people particularly necessary. Not only many of our laws were made, but our constitution was formed, at a time of the greatest political fermentation. It is no reflection on the wisdom of those patriots who formed them, to say, *they are not perfect*. They are as perfect as the necessities and circumstances of the times would admit. He is but a novice in government, who supposes that a perfect system would grow up in a day. In our ripet years, we laugh at our puerile errors. The same will always take place in the political system—with this difference, that, as men, we endeavour to correct those errors; but, as citizens, we too frequently neglect our interests, because our former attempts, in their favour, have, in some measure, proved erroneous: but this is a most dangerous principle—better are those errors than a constant series of oppression. There is no nation, however respectable, but what will find, that many of their proceedings, in their rude state, were entirely inconsistent with every principle of liberty and true policy.

It is the duty of every citizen, in-

stead of ridiculing our government, because it has been subject to some blunders, to lend a helping hand, in order to improve its rude fabric into a perfect system of liberty: by unanimity—by a constant attention to our privileges—by fitting a just value on our government, we may be happy at home, and respectable among our neighbours.

In considering the subject, I will begin at the foundation of political power—for this we are to look to the people—from them it is derived. On our entering into society, we lay ourselves under a solemn obligation, at all times to advance the general welfare as much as is within our power—for this end we give up many of our rights to the public at large—and for this end we reserve the exercise of many to ourselves: But we are still under an obligation to exercise those which we have reserved. It is not a matter of indifference. The importance of our conduct in those cases, is in proportion to the importance of the rights. The right we have reserved of voting in the election of our legislative authority, is a privilege of the greatest importance to us—it is one of the strongest barriers against the encroachments of tyranny: but as important as the privilege may be to ourselves, it is equally important to the happiness of our fellow-citizens; that we, with them, join in the prudent exercise of it.

It has given me pain, to observe the neglect with which many people treat a privilege, which ought to be as dear to themselves, as it is important to the liberties of the people at large. It is on the wisdom and integrity of our officers of government, that our happiness as a people depends. Is it not, then, the duty of every person, to use all his influence that persons of that description should be elected? Consider, ye who are fond of reserving the right, but endeavour to free yourselves from the duty; that by your single neglect, a person may be elected who shall at one blow destroy those liberties in which your own happiness is involved—consider the miseries which such a neglect may introduce, & then say, that you are under no obligation

to your fellow-citizens, to exercise this right which you have reserved to yourselves. I have frequently thought, that in forming the social compact, it would be prudent to insert an article, by which, those who neglect the exercise of this privilege, without very weighty reasons, should forfeit it to the people.

There are other reasons for which every citizen ought always to attend and exercise this right of voting: it has a great tendency to impress upon him the idea, that he forms a very important part of the community: he will hereby feel himself more deeply interested in the prosperity and dignity of the government: the various patriotic virtues will no longer appear to him as fiction and romance: he will consider every act of government, in some measure, as his: and a cheerful compliance with all the good & wholesome laws of the state, will be the consequence. If, on the other hand, we suppose, that we are at liberty; either to exercise the right of voting in the election of our public officers, or to neglect it as we please, the whole scene will be reversed. A political languor is the natural consequence of such a doctrine: instead of that public ardor, which is the foundation of every thing great and noble, we shall find a spirit of selfishness prevailing among the people in general. People who act on this principle, are governed with much greater difficulty, than those who are constant in the exercise of their rights: they are apt to suppose their legislators are governed by the same contracted principles which actuate themselves: having lived by themselves, they become unacquainted with the true principles of civil liberty: laws, though calculated for the good of the community, they will frequently consider only as infringements on their liberty. A habit of neglecting those rights which a man really possesses, prevents his judging properly of those he has given up to the community.

G A D I Z. (Spain) S. pt 6

Extract of a letter from a person who was saved when the Antelope India Packet, Capt. Wilson, was cast away upon a rock in the South Seas. August, 1783.

"I have unfortunately been one of the fifty who have suffered an unparalleled shipwreck on a savage coast in the South Seas, on the tenth of August, 1783. At midnight, the ship *Antelope*, under a pressing sail, struck on a rift of rocks, five leagues distant from the land called Paline. Her dangerous situation instantly put us under the necessity of hazarding our lives on a raft on shore to the mercy of the savages. It pleased God we landed safe the following evening with the loss only of one man, on a small uninhabited island, some little distance from the main. Three days after we had secreted ourselves in a small cove, the natives discovered us, and at first intended to make us their slaves, as we saw they did some Malays, from a pirate ship, wrecked on the same rocks ten months previous to our disaster; but seeing the muskets we had brought, and knowing them to be our protection, from the report the Malays had given of their use and execution when in English hands: they were fearful of attacking us. On the fifteenth day

their King brought near two thousand men in arms. He secreted the major part of them at the back of the island, and entered the Cove with about seven hundred unarmed. After a few hours stay in great admiration (having never before seen white men) he returned to the back of the island for the night leaving many of his subjects with us, who alarmed us the whole night with their war songs.

"Next morning he again entered the Cove with some of his people to make the attack: in about an hour he took his canoe in haste at the same time we saw many coming through the woods. We now expected the war whoop to be given; every Englishman was ready with his musket and Chinese with cutlafs &c. in military order; this struck them with terror how to proceed. The King harangued a long time to his people then paddled out of the cove, and sent for Captain Wilson, demanding to know if we were friends or enemies; he answered "Friends;" — "Then you must go to war against our enemies who are more numerous than I am or take the chance of war with me." It was well known that we were entirely in the King's power, and could not water without his permission; that he might besiege the island, and make us glad to surrender, therefore the issue of consolation was to acquaint him we would take up arms against his enemies and we engaged in four horrid actions, in which a vast number of poor souls were killed. Our King fortunately gained every battle, and before we left the island, the whole country was subjected to his government. Their wars are bloody; they fight with darts and spears thrown by a sling, and do great execution, engage a tide, and give no quarters: several of the enemy were taken prisoners, and put to death in a most cruel manner. I will give in stance of two; the first had his arm chopped off at his elbow with a hatchet, and beat about the head with it till he died, and was then paddled along the shore to shew the others their fate; the other, a man of family, called a Roapack, wore a white polished bone on his wrist (a mark of rank) this bone they attempted to take off, which he resisted, by expanding his fingers; they then chopped off his hand at the wrist, and the bone was worn by the person who committed the act and he was promoted to the rank which the prisoner was entitled to; after his body was pierced through in several places with a sword of iron wood, they cut off his head, tied it to a bamboo, and placed it in the King's palace. After the first victory the King granted us leave to build a vessel with the tools we had saved for that purpose to carry us to China, our desired port, but always to be ready to go to war when he demanded it. In thirteen weeks after our misfortune, we completely built a schooner, which by great providence carried us safe to Macao a Portuguese settlement near China, in eighteen days, a very quick passage; there she was sold for seven hundred dollars at outcry, which was divided amongst the crew. The *Walpole* India man arrived soon afterwards and conveyed us to China. We suffered greatly during our fatigue for want of provisions existing on a short allowance of boiled rice and water, dreadful in a climate so near the equator. Had any accident attended the launch of our schooner, we must have remained on the island with the King; for what to us we had kept from the Indians were now rendered useless, and our provisions expended. The great contrivance hit on to complete such a vessel, and management of the crew, do much honor to our commander, who is an ingenious enterprising and worthy man. Our conferences with the King, till we acquired the language, was by our linguist in Malay to the King's Malay slaves. The King much wishes to establish the English customs among his people, and has sent one of his family to England with us, who is now arrived by the *Morse* Indiaman, and lives at the Captain's house, at Rotherhithe. One Englishman remains until the young chief returns."

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

About a week ago a woman was committed to Chester gaol, on suspicion of murdering her two sucking infant twins, whose bodies were found under some brush, a traveller passing by observed his dog scratching among the brush and presently after brought out the head of a child in his mouth. This induced his master to light, and examine further, when he found the bodies of the two innocent babes, who had been put to death not long before. The woman was charged with the murder, which she denies, but acknowledged having placed the children by the road side, in order that any person passing that way and who had humanity enough, might take them up. The head that the dog brought out had been cut off; and the woman was seen sucking the children near that spot but a little time before the bodies were discovered.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, dated Holstein, Nov. 22, 1784.

"Since my last another letter has come to hand from Dr. Brooks, which makes it credible that there is something of importance in the discovery of the PERPETUAL MOTION. I am told you are one of the Philosophical Society: Will it be worth their notice to attend to the subject, and offer a premium for the discovery. If found to be really useful I for my part would not be backward to subscribe handsomely as I know it would be a means to raise the value of all real estates in the interior country, as soon as the machine becomes of general use."

N. E. W. Y. O. R. K. January, 12.

"The following Lusus Naturæ actually happened at Bourges: the wife of a tradesman of that city was brought to bed of a girl, acknowledged as such by the father, mother, and midwife, and was baptized accordingly; but in a few months after, the mother, to her great astonishment, perceived the child had changed its sex, and become a boy perfectly formed. This extraordinary circumstance was confirmed on oath before the magistrate of the town by the parents, and an order given to alter the form of the first baptism."

JANUARY 13.

On Saturday last was committed to the goal of this city, for PIRACY a certain Burke, alias De Burke, a native of Dunkirk, of Irish extraction. He was apprehended on the information of a person in this city, to whom he had, (as such horrid scenes are generally discovered) betrayed his heart. He has made an ample confession, by which it appears that he, (who was mate) and the captain, were the sole perpetrators of this unnatural affair; that while the Merchant was ashore at one of the West India Islands, they hoisted in their boat, and fell to leeward, where he says they landed the people. (though it is conjectured they murdered them) and steered their course for Baltimore, where they arrived safe, and disposed of vessel and cargo. Burke from thence came here, with a view of taking his passage in the packet for France. His accomplice, the captain, was at Philadelphia. A messenger has been sent in pursuit of him, and we hope, ere this, he is properly secured.

M. S. S. PRINTERS,

Please to give the following a place in your Journal, and oblige yours, &c.

A Piece is held to public view, in your Journal, No. 97, by Mr. Dewey, and a judgment subjoined thereunto, to both of which I address myself as follows:

L. C. seems to be aware of the coyness wherewith his letter came to me; and being sensible of its effects, he is become disappointed and displeased: for it appears, he thought it contained sentiments which were necessary to be heard only in whispers, to effect his wish and my ruin. But he now sees things take every unexpected turn, he therefore warily alters his measures; and, lest the public opinion should give the eye to his private

representations, he engages Mr. Dewey to lay aside his mourning, and, either argue himself out of his senses, or else persuade the public, that I did not receive that letter; and, that the whole is only a farce, and the letter signed L. C. is nought but a creature of my own making! Such is the low, sly, and singular evasion, of L. C. and such the imprudence of Mr. Dewey, in embarking in L. C.'s cause;—that his manners, method, and sense, in this undertaking, merit no other answer from me, than what is contained in the three following syllables, ha, ha, ha! And the reason I give for this answer is obvious, viz. 'Tis a vexation to be obliged to answer to non-sense, or confute absurdities.

Si populus vult decipi, decipiat.

I now pass to the judgment subjoined to Mr. Dewey's piece, which acquits Doctor Carpenter, but condemns me: therefore I beg leave to rehearse the substance of the evidence from which this judgment arose. Nine evidences were sworn in presence of the referees, by Esquire Child, five of whom swore, that in some instances of my practice on the body of Mrs. Dewey, I was rash and imprudent: the other four swore, that in no one instance of my practice on the body of Mrs. Dewey, I was either rash or imprudent; besides, Mr. Drew, and Mrs. Obray's evidences, equally favorable to me, were absent. This is the substance of evidences, (witness those who gave it, and those who heard it. And, as Mr. Samuel Be'l. and several others, heard Doctor Gates, and Doctor Lewis, too, say, I was foolish in leaving the case to the members of their society. I hope none will take it ill that I remove this much talked of affair, by way of appeal to the more sensible feelings of the impartial public; with a request to all, that I may be heard, before I am judged and condemned; before I am tortured.

In the first place, here is an absolutely self evident contradiction, which cannot be accounted for any other way than by admitting the existence of rank prejudice, either for or against me. Five swore there was such practice, and four swore there was no such practice: but on the contrary, that my practice was both tender and skilful. *Idem esse, & non esse, impossibile est.* This is a maxim established with every one capable of reading a newspaper. Now, you sincere searchers after truth, unto whom only I appeal. What do you think? don't you see that only one side of the evidence could be on the side of truth? And is it not possible that the side least in number was greatest on the side of truth? He who can see for himself without viewing things through false mirrors, as they are represented by gross prejudices, corruption, and party gratification, will see, that the essence of right, or wrong, does not depend on one evidence out of nine, much less on this judgment which condemns me, but acquits Doctor Carpenter: for don't daily observation exhibit hundreds of instances the guilty being acquitted. And don't divine truth tell us, that Barabas, who was a rioter, and murderer, had more votes for his acquittance, than the Saviour of the world?

Almost every one thinks I was wrong in referring this matter; from which I conclude, that the weak might suppose and the designing dare to suggest, that this judgment would remain an indelible mark against my medical reputation, had I let it pass unnoticed: but I am heartily glad the judgment is published, that the world may see from whence it arose, and that I may receive more credit by declaring this publicity, that I am buoyed up far above the reach of either the censure, or disapprobation, contained in said judgment, by a consciousness of my having done nothing for the unfortunate woman, but what appeared to me both necessary & judicious. And while I continue to move on in the open

road of my practice, am ready to serve all who either out of choice or necessity may want me: for I have a fixed belief that it is better to serve some men, than be commended by them; because neither their praise nor dispraise, is heavier than a feather, or bubble; or more or less substantial, than a dream.

Before I quit the subject I would inform Mr. Dewey, that he has not rightly (if thoroughly) considered the matter about L. C.'s letter; and may be he will think so too when I tell him, that I can prove both he and Doctor Carpenter, spent almost the whole of a certain Sunday, in writing a certain piece against me; when the public may judge, if they ought not to have been otherwise employed. And, as I have studiously avoided disturbing any by unjust censure; I am determined not to answer either blustering nonsense, or buffoonery; nor shall I write more unless it become necessary to publish the depositions. I submit the affair.

A. BURGoyNE.

Thetford February 5 1785

For Sale,

Upon the most reasonable terms, Several rights of land lying in the township of Reading, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, vested in the subscriber by the original grantees under the charter of New York, and likewise by the original grantees under the charter of New Hampshire, viz. John Sawyer, Simon Stevens, James Clemons Zedekiah Stone, James Putnam, Jonas Wheeler, John Wilson, Nahum Willard, William Jenison Starnes, Thomas Starnes, Joshua Willard, Joel Stone, Nathan Stone, John Wilder, Nathan Saunderson, Daniel Spooner, Timothy Paine, Jonathan Saunderson, Daniel Pond, and Joseph Chandler. As there are almost sixty families in the town, the reputation of the soil is already so well established by the experience of several years cultivation, it would be entirely needless to recommend it. The township has several large living streams of water running through it, on which there are many places convenient for mills, which are not as yet taken up. The proprietors of said township, have granted liberty to make pitches for lots in any part of the town, except where some person has pitched antecedently. Neat cattle, shipping horses, potash, salts, or almost any of the produce of the country will be received in payment.

NATHAN STONE.

Windsor, Feb. 13. 1785.

N. B. Credit will be given with good security.

We the subscribers, being by the hon. Court of Probate for the district of Hartford, appointed Commissioners to examine the claims and demands against the estate of Lieut. James Smalley, late of Norwich, deceased, said estate represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend on said business, at the dwelling-house of Ensl. Joseph Smalley, in said Norwich, on the last Mondays in March, April, and June next, at ten o'clock in the morning on each of said days.

PAUL BRIGHAM, }
FRANCIS SMALLEY, } Commissioners.
Norwich, Jan. 18, 1785.

Whereas, application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Littleton, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors.

These are therefore to notify said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling-house of Major Samuel Billing, innholder in Bennington, on the 27th day of April next, at nine o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. A proprietors clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay out a first division in said township.
4. To see if the proprietors will lay out and clear a road through said town, and do any other business which may be thought necessary on said day.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington, Jan. 27, 1785.

The proprietors of Williams-town, in the county of Orange, State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound four shillings, voted by said proprietors at a legal meeting held at Bennington, on the 27th of April last for defraying the charge of laying out one hundred acres on each proprietor's right, are hereby informed, that unless they discharge the same on or before the 22d day of March next, so much of their land will be sold, at public vendue, at the house of Elijah Paine, in said Williamstown, as will pay the same with legal costs.

The delinquents names are as follows, viz.

Abraham Baker	Heirs of Thomas Wheeler deceased,
Ebenezer Kellogg	Christopher Whitney
Reuben Horsford	Reuben Hurlburt
Ira Reed	Elisba Thomas, 8s.
Bildad Nobles	Asa Burnham
Elisba Meach	Jonas Galusba
Judah Dana	Noble Everitt
Israel Dana	William Dyre
Daniel Davis	Thomas Chittenden
Thomas Green	John Fossitt, jun.
Israel Harris	Christopher Darby
Ezra Baker, 12s.	John Smith
Matthew Lyon	Alexander Huling
James Lyon	Joseph Osborne, 12s.
David Pixley	Samuel Sherman 18s.
Martin Chittenden	Elizabeth Chittenden
Benj Sherwood, 12s.	Mary Lyon
Isaac Kellogg	

SAMUEL KELLOGG, Collector.

Williamstown, (Massachusetts)

Jan 26 1785.

N. B. Those names which have no sums annexed, are delinquent one pound four shillings each.

The proprietors of Bethel, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of Joel Marsh, in said Bethel, on Tuesday the 22d of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To see what measures they will take relative to the late alteration of the town lines.
4. To transact any other matters that may be thought necessary when met.

BARNABAS STRONG, P. Clerk.

Bethel, Feb. 12, 1785.

Blank D E E D S,

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

ROMANITY AND INGRATITUDE :

A Common Case.

(Translated from the Mécure de France.)

I.

By the side of the sea in a cottage obscure,
There liv'd an old fellow nam'd Charlot
Bonheur,
Who was free to his neighbours, & good to
the poor :

Catching fish was his trade,

And all people said,

That mischief to nothing but fish he design'd,
To all people else he was candid and kind.

II.

One day as he went to the brink of the lake,
Pursuing the fishes their dinner to take,
(The last he intend they ever should make)
While his hooks he employ'd, to their sorrow
and woe,

A grunting he heard in the waters below,
And casting his eye to the bottom (for here
We'll suppose the water was perfectly clear)
He saw on the bed of the liquid profound,
An unfortunate Wight, who was drowning
or drown'd.

III.

That the man to the surface once more
might ascend,

He took up his pole, with a hook at the end,
And to it he fell,

And manag'd so well,

That soon to the margin the carcass was
drawn,

And who should it be but his old neighbour
John !

IV.

Now, some how or other, it pop'd in his
head

That in spite of his drowning the man was
not dead ;

And while he was thinking what means to
devise

That his friend might recover and open his
eyes,

He saw, with vexation and sorrow, no doubt,
That in lugging him up he had put one eye
out. —

However, convinc'd from what he had hear'd,
That John might be living for ought that
appear'd ;

To his cottage he took him, and there had
him bled,

Rubb'd, roll'd on a barrel, and then put to
bed

So in less than a week (to his praise be it said)
In less than a week the man was as sound
(Excepting the loss of his eye and the wound)
As if in his life he had never been drown'd.

V.

But when John had begun to travel about,
He was sadly chagrind that his eye was put
out,

And forgetting what service his neighbour
had done him,

Went off to a lawyer and clapt a writ on him,
Talk'd much of the value of what he had lost,
That Charlot must pay all the damage & cost,
And if with such sentence he would not
comply,

He swore he would have his identical eye.

VI.

That Charlot was vex'd, we hardly need say,
Yet he urg'd what he could in a moderate way,
" Declar'd to the judges, by way of defence,
That the action was wrought without malice
propense,

That his conscience excus'd him for what he
had done,

That fortune was only to blame—and that
John

Might have thought himself happy (when
death was so nigh)

To purchase his life with the loss of an eye—
That the loss of an eye was a serious affair
Was certain—and yet he be bold to declare
That a man who can show but one eye in
his head,
Is better by far than a man that is dead."

VII.

In answer to all the defendant's fine pleading,
John said, he had never yet found in his
reading

A people, or nation, or senator sage,
Or a law, or a custom in whatever age,
Permitting (unpunish'd) by force or surprise,
One neighbour to put out his next neigh-
bour's eyes."

VIII.

The lawyers and judges were all at a stand,
Which way to conclude on the matter in
hand,

'Till a half-witted fellow who chanc'd to be
there,

Undertook to decide on this weighty affair,
And cry'd, " Can you doubt in a case that's
so plain ?

Beguiled by me and you'll ne'er doubt again :
The plea of the plaintiff rests wholly on this :
In fishing him up he takes it amiss,

That Charlot manœuvred with so little skill,
So awkwardly fumbled and manag'd so ill,
As thus with his bungling to ruin John's
look,

And put out an eye with the point of his
hook.

Well, now, my lord judges, attend my de-
cree,

Straitway let the plaintiff be thrown in the
sea,

And after reposing a while on the bottom,
If he gets out alone from where Charlot got
him,

Safe, sound, and undamaged—why, then 'tis
my sentence

That Charlot be punish'd and bro't to repen-
tance ;

But if after gasping and flouncing about,
He drowns in the water, and never gets out,
Why then it is justice it must be confess'd,
That Charlot forthwith be discharg'd from
arrest,

Absolv'd from all punishment due to the
wound,

And paid in the bargain, 'cause John was not
drown'd.

IX.

The audience was struck with a world of
surprise,

To find that a fool could give counsel so
wise ;

The judges themselves the sentence spons'd,
And freely consented that John should be
solv'd.—

John finding the matter had took a wrong
turn,

Nor waiting to see if the court would ad-
journ,

Sneak'd out of the house, with a hiss of dis-
grace,

In dread, lest the sentence should quickly
take place—

Grown pliant at last his cause he withdrew—
His plea was so bad and his friends were so
few,

It was needless he thought on the cast of a
die

To venture his life for the loss of an eye,
And concluded 'twas better to give up the
suit

Than to risk the one left, and be drowned to
boot.

~~~~~  
JUST RECEIVED,

And to be sold on very reasonable terms, by

**Simeon Stoddard,**

A small assortment of

**M E D I C I N E S,**

Of the best quality, just imported from  
LONDON, for which Pot-Ash, Shipping-  
Horses, and fat Cattle, will be received in  
payment.

Windsor, Feb. 7.

**W**HEREAS, sundry persons have applied  
to me to know if a resolution of the  
General Assembly, directing the treasurer  
not to issue his extents against the several  
collectors of State taxes, until the next session  
of Assembly, had been passed the last session ;  
and, as I have reason to believe that sundry  
of the good people of this State, think there  
was such a resolution passed, and for that  
reason neglect the paying and collecting  
their taxes.—These are therefore to cer-  
tify, that there was no such resolution passed ;  
but on the contrary, it appeared to be the  
intent of the Legislature, that the taxes that  
had been granted should be settled as soon  
as possible ; and the treasurer has informed  
me, that he shall issue his extents against the  
delinquent collectors, if a speedy settlement  
should not prevent.

*R. HOPKINS, Clerk of Assembly.*

*Bennington, Dec. 25.*

**T O B E S O L D,**

**For the one half cash, & the**  
other half neat cattle, three parcels of landly-  
ing in Weathersfield, State of Vermont, one of  
about 120 acres, on which is cut yearly 40  
tons of good hay, with pasturing equivalent,  
a good young orchard containing 200 trees,  
6 acres of tillage, eighteen acres well burned  
over, a good house, barn, and well of water.  
—One of 53 acres, nine of which are under  
good improvement, and 27 cut over fit for  
burning —And a third or fourth pitch on the  
undivided land as it stands on the proprietors  
book.

*ELIPHALET SPAFFORD.*

*Weathersfield, Jan. 27, 1785.*

*IV. B.* He requests all who are indebted to  
him, to make speedy payment, that he may  
be enabled to satisfy all just demands made  
upon him. Those who neglect this gentle  
request, must expect to be called on in a  
more disagreeable manner.

**At a legal meeting of the**  
proprietors of the township of Orange, holden  
at Thetford, the 5th day of January, 1785,  
voted, to raise a tax of two dollars on each  
proprietor's right, to pay arrearages for lot-  
ting out and making roads &c. in said town-  
ship. to be paid by the first day of March  
next. These are to notify said proprietors,  
to pay said tax to the subscriber by that time,  
to prevent the sale of their land as the law  
directs.

*AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.*

*Hartford, Jan. 22, 1785.*

*IV. B.* Said proprietors meeting stand  
adjourned to the last Tuesday in June next,  
tew o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-  
house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich.

*AMOS ROBINSON, Pres. Clerk.*

**The managers of Royaltou**  
Bridge Lottery, inform the public, that the  
scarcity of wheat has occasioned the delay in  
drawing said lottery ; and as that obstacle is  
likely to continue till next harvest, they stat-  
ter themselves the following proposals will  
be agreeable to the purchasers, and effect the  
design of said lottery.

• They propose to sell the tickets at one  
bushel of wheat each, or other grain equiva-  
lent, or obligations payable at the time of  
drawing said lottery, to be on interest after  
the time of drawing, if not paid—the con-  
tents of the notes to be delivered at such  
places as shall be therein specified.

The managers propose the drawing said  
lottery, as soon as the sale of the tickets will  
admit

*CALVIN PARKHURST,*

*SILAS WILLIAMS,*

*ELIAS STEVENS,*

*DANIEL TULLAR,*

*COMFORT SEVER,*

*Royaltou, Jan. 29, 1785.*

*Managers.*

# VERMONT

## A N D

# UNIVERSAL



# JOURNAL,

## T H E

# ADVERTISER.

T U E S D A Y,

F E B R U A R Y 22, 1795.

W I N D S O R : P R I N T E D B Y H O U G H A N D S P O O N E R.

*From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We take the Knowledge of Mankind year own.*

## C A T O. No. II.

It is not my design, in these papers, to make any remarks on the comparative excellence of different forms of government: it is sufficient for us, if ours is adapted to the genius and situation of the people. It may not, however, be improper to observe, that, in its nature, it depends on the virtue and attention of the people at large; in the choice of their representatives and officers of government.

Having said what I suppose is sufficient on this head, I will point out a few of those errors, to which republics are too frequently subject. It may be of service, often, to inculcate some of the plainest duties in common life. There is scarcely any thing which endangers the liberty of the people more than the crowding a multiplicity of offices upon the same individual—it renders a person formidable even to his constituents: beside, the equal distribution of offices among people capable of performing them, is one principal encouragement to merit. I could wish there had been some article in the constitution to prevent an error so dangerous to a government like ours. But the virtue of the people ought to supply all such defects.

There are some offices almost entirely incompatible with others: such are those of the judicial and executive departments. In order to explain my meaning more fully, I will be a little more particular.

I will consider some of those offices which may render it improper for a person holding them to hold a seat in the legislature at the same time. We may consider that of judge of the supreme court as one. A person ought never to have a voice in the enacting of a law, while he sits as judge of the same law in the last resort. We can scarcely judge impartially of those laws, which we consider as creatures of our own, or to the passing of which we have been warmly opposed. It is the duty of this court to set all laws aside which are repugnant to the frame of government: but it would be difficult for a person to do this, who had been a promoter of the law.

There might be weighty reasons offered, why a state's attorney should not hold a seat in the legislature. I could therefore wish the number were reduced, & an Attorney-General appointed. A person, whose business it is to see that penal laws are enforced, would, in the formation of laws, naturally have too great a prejudice in favour of those which are penal.

For similar reasons, all high-sheriffs ought to be excluded a seat. They are, beside, from mistaken ideas, considered as officers of vengeance, and consequently would not be viewed as fathers of the people.

The office of treasurer is of itself so important, that it ought, only in cases of necessity, to be connected with any other: it must be left to the management of clerks, provided the proper officer, whom the people have entrusted with it, is employed in other business. It ought particularly to exclude from a seat in the legislature. The person principally entrusted with the reception and distribution of public monies, should not have a voice in levying them. He may, beside, have too great an influence in the house, should they attempt to examine into his conduct.

In short, no persons ought to have a seat in the legislative, or executive departments, or hold any office in the state, while, at the same time, they have some different appointment; which, though it may not injure their moral character, or prevent their being the best of men, yet may accustom to such habits of thinking, as possibly to render them improper for those particular employments. And tho' there may be nothing incompatible in the nature of two particular offices, yet it may not be proper to crowd both on one person, lest he should fail in the faithful discharge of one or the other, or perhaps both.

If we were thus careful not to bestow all offices and appointments of importance upon a few individuals, we should find a variety of persons ambitious to qualify themselves for different public employments.

There is another advantage arising from the equal distribution of appoint-

ments. The people would be more likely to be made acquainted with their political interests and situation. The spirit of virtue, of freedom, and of equality, so necessary for the existence of republics, would be more fully preserved. I would not, however, carry my idea of equality in the distribution of public employments so far, as to reduce us to the necessity of choosing men incapable of serving us. This is an error to be avoided, as well as the former. We should search for men of abilities—and I dare say we are not destitute of a sufficient number.

L O N D O N, September 24.

The India bed lately presented to the Queen by Mrs. Hastings, is made of a species of manufacture peculiar to that country, being a cotton gauze, worked with birds & flowers of satire, and a net work of gold and silver sprangles thrown over the whole; the lining is a Lilach India taffety, studded with silver sprangles; the canopy contains the arms of Great-Britain; the curtain draws up in an elegant festoon, and there are coverings for the bed posts; the tassels are of silk and cotton, interwoven with gold and silver twist, and fringed with the same. This superb bed will be put up at the Queen's house in the Castle yard at Windsor, where her Majesty is expected to lie in.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin Sept 21.*

"Yesterday there was a most numerous & respectable meeting of the Freemen and Freeholders of this city at the Tholsel, in order to appoint five delegates to represent them in National Congress, on Monday the 25th of October next when the High Sheriffs came forward, and produced a letter from the Kings Attorney General, which they had just received, disapproving of such appointment of Delegates, and avowing his determination to prosecute the Sheriffs at common law, if they permitted the delegates to be chosen. This letter was, they said, of that tendency, as to make it necessary for them to obtain the best legal opinions on the subject, for their direction, which should be done, as speedily as possible, and laid before their fellow-citizens; but that as there was not any lawyer of eminence in town on whose opinion they would rely. The meeting then adjourned without the chair being taken, and of course without any of the zealous agitators & friends of a parliamentary reform offering their sentiments upon the occasion.

*The following is a copy of the Attorney General's letter sent to the High Sheriffs:*

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have read with very great surprize a formal summons signed by you, as High Sher-

Mrs. of the city of Dublin, calling upon the Freeholders and Freemen of your Bailiwick to meet on Monday next, for the purpose of electing five persons to represent them in National Congress.

"I must inform you that in summoning the Freemen and Freeholders of your Bailiwick to meet for such a purpose, you have been guilty of a most outrageous breach of your duty; that if you proceed to hold any such election, you are responsible for it to the laws of your country; and that I shall hold myself bound as the King's Attorney General, to prosecute in the Court of King's Bench for your conduct, which I consider to be so highly criminal that I cannot overlook it.

I am Gentlemen,  
your very humble  
Servant,

JOHN FITZGIBBON."

Ely Place, Sept. 16, 1784.

### IRISH CONGRESS.

As soon as the Gentlemen met, they assumed a different name. They had hitherto been titled *Members of Congress*; but the name they adopted was, *National Delegates*. And the following are the resolutions which they came to in Williams Street, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of Oct. 1784.—

*I. Resolved unanimously*, That the people, in the largest sense of that word, have an undoubted right to state their grievance, to petition for a redress of them, and to propose remedies for the same, with that deference which is due to the Legislature, and with that firmness which belongs to the people.

*II. Resolved unanimously*, That this right belongs to the people, with peculiar extent and energy on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, seeing that such defect as that now complained of in the Legislature, is incapable of remedy, but through the exertions of the people; and if not remedied, would destroy their share in the Legislature, and of course the balance and freedom of the Constitution.

*III. Resolved unanimously*, That to combat this evil, the people have a right to confer with each other, the better to digest such mode of redress as they may wish to recommend to Parliament; and that mode of conferring which most conduces to just investigation, and is least subject to disorder is best.

*IV. Resolved unanimously*, That the meeting in one place of persons, selected by the people for that purpose, in preference to the meeting in multitudes at various and distant places is obviously most conducive to concord and sound decision.

*V. Resolved unanimously*, That a Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament is indispensably necessary.

*VI. Resolved unanimously*, That we esteem it fortunate that in this great pursuit, there is no imputation of interest between the sister nations of Great Britain and Ireland; but that on the contrary a reform of Parliament is equally desired in each kingdom by the wisest and honestest men in both.

*VII. Resolved unanimously*, That the appointment of this Assembly by the people, & the steps they have taken from time to time on the subject, have been constitutional, and calculated to procure the aid and co-operation of the Legislature in that salutary work.

*VIII. Resolved unanimously*, That this Assembly do hereby address the counties, counties of cities & great towns, who have not yet been represented, therein recommending it to each of them, respectively, to elect delegates for that purpose, before the 20th of January next; and do exhort them, as they respect their own consistency, as they wish for the success of a parliamentary reform, & as they tender the perpetual liberty and prosperity of their country, to seize upon this opportunity of effecting that great and necessary confirmation of the Constitution.

*IX. Resolved unanimously*, That this Assembly do adjourn to the 20th day of January next, then to meet in Dublin.

The town of Belfast have elected the Bishop of Derry their Deputee.

The freeholders of the county of Metha have elected five Delegates to Congress.

NOVEMBER 12

Yesterday Lord George Gordon attended the Dutch Ambassador to St. James, dressed in a great coat, with a large belt slung over his shoulder, and in that a broad sword, and a Dutch cockade in his hat; upon coming at the bottom of the stairs, he there halted until the Ambassador returned, when he drew his sword and saluted the Ambassador, declaring at the same time, that he would protect to the utmost of his power, the Dutch protestants and their interest.

A certain Bishop being at court, and observing a lady who was very corpulent, talking to the late princess dowager of Wales, & at the other end of the room a very genteel youth, both of whom were utter strangers to him. he addressed himself to the young gentleman, and with an insinuating air, after some compliments, asked him, if he knew who that fat lady was, who was in discourse with her royal highness? Yes, my lord (replied the youth, with great modesty) that fat lady is the Ambassador of Sweden, and mother to the little pig, who has the honor to speak to your lordship."

In March last died at Alnwick a Mr. Hugh Rowland Hughes, aged 114 years 11 months and 27 days. He married his first wife in 1690; by whom he had 9 children—his second in 1721, by whom he had 5 children—his third in 1735, by whom he had 2 children—his fourth and last wife in 1748, whom he has left a widow with 7 children,—all alive, men and women.

The following inscription, "Spelt by the unlettered muse," is written over the door of a perrwig maker, at Truro, in Cornwall:

O Absalom! if thou had'st worn a wig,  
Thou never had'st been hung upon a twig.

NOVEMBER 14.

Monday Lord George Gordon, President of the Protestant Association, sent the following note to his Excellency Baron Van Lyden, the Dutch Ambassador, who arrived on Friday from the Hague, at the Hotel in Suffolk Street:

"Lord George Gordon presents his most sincere respects to the Ambassador of the States General of the United Provinces, and congratulates his Excellency on his arrival. Lord George Gordon wishes to have the honor of an interview, as he has it in his power to be of service to the States, and begs to be informed when he may have an opportunity of waiting upon his Excellency. Lord George Gordon's heart cleaves to the States of Holland; he has no intelligence that he would keep secret from them; but wishes to communicate every thing that may tend to give them the advantage over all their enemies."

Welbeck Street Monday, Nov 8, 1784

Lord George Gordon in vain attempts to push himself and his enthusiastic followers into consequence, by publicly expressing his and their predilection for the Dutch. This gentleman, however, will find it not so easy to excite tumults as he did in 1780 & his intermeddling will probably only render a cause, in itself unpopular doubly so. Were it possible to conceive fanaticism, or make it listen to the voice of reason, it might be urged, that at any rate for us to interfere in the present dispute would be in the highest degree impolitic; but that Demon is blind, deaf, and furious; opposition, even the gentlest, fills his votaries with frenzy, and prompts to the most desperate acts; the only method, therefore, to deal with them is, to let them have their own way, and according to the homely,

but expressive proverb, to give them rope enough, and they will hang themselves.

PROVIDENCE, January 20.  
Extract of a letter from Virginia dated December 8

"The following romantic and melancholy affair, lately happened in a village in this state, and has been much talked of. A young gentleman the son of an Attorney, had conceived a violent passion for the daughter of an eminent planter, at some distance from the place of his residence, and found means to make her acquainted with it. But on account of the disparity of their circumstances he was refused. An accident however, sometime after, brought them together at the house of a friend of the Lady's; when the gentleman so far prevailed, as to be admitted on terms of her lover; and they continued to see each other for several months. But at this time Mr. ——— being disappointed with regard to fortune, it was judged proper for them to separate, until his affairs should take a more favorable turn, when the match might be proposed to the Lady's friends with some prospect of success. Their Confidence was still their friend. They corresponded under the fictitious signatures of *Henry* and *Delia* to prevent detection; and their friend, whom, agreeable to their romantic plan, they called *Juliana*, was their female Mercury. As *Henry* of course was frequently at *Juliana's* house, it was thought proper, the better to cover their design that he should pass for that Lady's lover; and this was universally believed to be the case. As *Henry's* circumstances and expectations, though inferior to those of his mistress, were at least equal to *Juliana's*, the latter conceived the perfidious design of making him her lover in reality. To effect this, she endeavored, by indiscreet insinuations, to prejudice him against the object of his love; hinted the little likelihood there appeared of such an union taking place, and how much happier marriages were likely to be; where there was a greater parity of fortunes. Her endeavors however, were fruitless. He saw through the artifice; and the discovery pained him the more, as he doubted not but she would use the same arts with his *Delia*, whom he could neither caution against her, or, even if he could, bet confidence in her was so great, that she would not believe it. With *Delia* therefore she was successful. Instigated by revenge, by the falsest and basest suggestions, she effectually detached her from him, and it was not long after she gave her hand to one of *Juliana's* relations. The news reached the unhappy *Henry*. Unable to bear the thought of her being possessed by another, in distraction and despair, he seized two loaded pistols, & rushing to the house which contained the pair who had that morning been wedded, he drove the contents of one of them through his *Delia's* heart, and the other through his own. The perfidious *Juliana*, so far from being affected seemed to triumph in their fate. The hapless lovers are universally pitied. But she though the law cannot touch her, is held in execration, and is now preparing to remove to some distant place, where her crime is not known, to avoid the insults which she constantly and justly receives. — The above narrative is a fact."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in Holstein, dated November, 1784.

"I can now assure you that I have seen the machine which performs the perpetual motion. The whole manufacture will not weigh more than five or six pounds. I have not indeed seen it in motion, but the author having satisfied his own eyes with

the certainty of it, displaced some parts of the machine, in order to make an amendment; but as sure as we live the discovery is real. I have received such a view of the machine, and such an account of its connection, that I can make it myself, & would stake my life upon the performance. I speak thus positively, lest you may be like some persons of my acquaintance, who look upon it as a matter incredible. It may be produced within a circle four inches diameter; and it may be extended to the diameter of one hundred feet or more; so that it must truly perform wonders for the benefit of mankind. It will now make very little odds in what part of the world a man fixes his habitation. The conveniences, and even luxuries, will be equally diffused over every country. I must now repeat my request to be favored with such papers as you can procure in future, respecting the balloon. The author of the perpetual motion is going to join with me in attempting a new discovery, or a machine of peculiar construction, which will fly without some of the balloon's incumbrances, and upon a principle entirely new."

WINDSOR, February 22.

Accounts from Canada mention, that the garrison of the British post at Niagara, are fortifying that place in the strongest manner possible. From this circumstance, the plan now in agitation in the British Cabinet of exchanging with Spain; Gibraltar with Florida, & the remonstrance lately made to the Congress of the United States by the Spanish Agent, against our navigating the river Mississippi, seem to indicate something of a hostile nature to be not far distant.

State of VERMONT.

An act in addition to the Act regulating the militia.

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the field officers of the several regiments of militia in this State, should, when they give commissions, be able to administer the oath of allegiance to their officers:

Therefore,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the field officers of the several regiments of militia shall be, & they are hereby empowered to administer the oaths of allegiance and office, to their officers to whom they shall have occasion to deliver commissions.

Secretary's Office, 20th Nov. 1784

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 29th October last.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND Sec'y.

An act, in addition to An act for regulating proprietors meetings.

WHEREAS, it is found inconvenient in towns where several divisions have been made, & the principal part of such lands laid out & surveyed to continue to lay out such lands before drawn for:

Which inconvenience to prevent,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assem-

bly met, and by the authority of the same; That proprietors holding lands within this state (after two divisions shall be made and laid out in any township within the same) shall have a right to divide the remainder by pitches or otherwise, as shall be agreed upon in any proprietors meeting legally warned; any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 20 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 29th October last.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND Sec'y.

The proprietors of Leicester, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, are informed; that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at the dwelling-house of Elkanah Cook, in said Leicester, on the 20th of October, 1784, a tax of Three Dollars was granted on each original right or share of land in said township, to defray the expence of lotting out 110 acres to each original right. This is therefore to notify said proprietors to pay the same, immediately, to the subscriber, living in said Leicester, or their lands will be advertised and sold as the law directs.

EPHRAIM STEVENS, Coll'r.

Bennington, Feb. 6, 1785.

The proprietors of Charlotte, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, on the 29th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator, & other necessary officers for said propriety.
2. To see if they will survey or lot out another division, or the whole of the undivided land in said town, and appoint a committee for that purpose.
3. To see if they will raise a sum or sums of money to defray the cost of the same.
4. To see what method the proprietors will take to call a meeting in future—and do any other business for the benefit of said proprietors.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assit.

Bennington, Feb. 4, 1785.

The subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the hon. Ebenezer Curtis, Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Windsor, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Doctor Jedidiah Fay, late of Windsor, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the house of Stephen Jacob in said Windsor, on the first and second Fridays of April next, from one till six o'clock on each of said days.

STEPHEN JACOB }  
ROSWELL SMITH. } Commissioners.

Windsor, Jan. 26, 1784.

The proprietors of Brandon, formerly called Neshobe, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid their two taxes granted by said proprietors, for making high ways, and defraying other charges, are informed, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Gideon Horton, in said Brandon, on Wednesday, the 6th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge them, with all lawful cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right, viz.

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| William Kyes 48s.    | Edward Brown 18   |
| Jonathan Reed 48     | Afa Holgate 18    |
| David Monroe 48      | Tille Wilder 18   |
| Walter Powers 48     | Theo. Atkinson 18 |
| Nath. Fellows 48     | Levi Farr 18      |
| Eliphalet Fales 48   | Booz Brown 30     |
| Peter Wright 48      | Aaron Davis 30    |
| Ephraim Brown 48     | David Venus 30    |
| Nathaniel Russell 48 | Ezekiel Wright 30 |
| William Russell 48   | Amos Lampson 30   |
| Aaron Brown 48       | Josiah Powers 30  |
| Phineas Wilder 48    | Joseph Reed 30    |
| Aaron Brown jun. 48  | Joshua Wright 30  |
| Benjamin Robins 48   | Thomas Sawyer 30  |
| David Spafford 48    | Ezekiel Powers 30 |
| William Shattuck 48  | Eph. Shareman 30  |
| Thomas Monroe 48     | Thomas Gibbs 30   |
| Timothy Fox 39       | Thomas Barritt 30 |
| Nathaniel Farr 48    | Daniel Pond 30    |
| Stephen Brown 18     | David Fales 18    |

NATHAN DANIELS, Collector.

Brandon, February 7, 1785

The proprietors of

the township of Washington, are informed, that the last proprietors meeting of said township, stands adjourned to the second Thursday of March next, at the house of Elisha Burton, innholder in Norwich, at 12 o'clock on said day.

ELISHA BURTON, P. Clerk.

Norwich, Feb. 16, 1785

WHEREAS, sundry persons have applied to me to know if a resolution of the General Assembly, directing the treasurer not to issue his extents against the several collectors of State taxes, until the next session of Assembly, had been passed the last session; and, as I have reason to believe that sundry of the good people of this State, think there was such a resolution passed, and for that reason neglect the paying and collecting their taxes.—These are therefore to certify, that there was no such resolution passed; but on the contrary, it appeared to be the intent of the Legislature, that the taxes that had been granted should be settled as soon as possible; and the treasurer has informed me, that he shall issue his extents against the delinquent collectors, if a speedy settlement should not prevent.

R. HOPKINS, Clerk of Assembly.

Bennington, Dec. 25.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be sold on very reasonable terms, by

Simeon Stoddard,

A small assortment of

M E D I C I N E S,  
Of the best quality, just imported from LONDON, for which Pot-Ash Shipping-Horses and fat Cattle, will be received in payment.

Windsor, Feb. 7.

**From the New-York Gazetteer.**  
*The life and adventures of Jack Frost—and his  
 wholesome advice to all honest hearts at this  
 nipping season.*

## A New-Year's Song.

**G**IVE all ye gay lads that love wine & good  
 ale,  
 Come lend me your ears and attend to my tale;  
 And all ye sweet ladies that smile at a song,  
 I'll tell you my story, it shall not be long.  
 Tol de rol, tol de rol.

Not Taffy, the Welchman, of proud pedigree,  
 In point of descent, can be mention'd with me;  
 For long ere the stars shone, or man saw the light,  
 Old Chaos begot me, my mother was Night.

I can well recollect when the sun 'gan to shine,  
 He darted his beams on this grey head of mine;  
 My realm he invaded, and made me retreat,  
 Till full at the North pole I planted my seat.

Thence over the mountains, & thro' the blue sky,  
 I flew out sometimes, but I flew very high;  
 Till a lady, call'd Air, in my travels I found,  
 Her features were brilliant, her form it was round.

In her loving embrace I was eager to rest,  
 And thought myself happy to loit on her breast;  
 But after a while, Sirs, I found to my cost,  
 She had Sol for an husband as well as Jack Frost.

Like other fond nymphs she would take me in turn  
 Sometimes she would freeze and sometimes she  
 would burn;  
 By night she'd caress me, but then all the day  
 She would toy with the Sun, and would drive  
 Jack away.

Was ever poor fellow so sadly beset?  
 I lov'd the false coquette, and do love her yet;  
 But all I can think, say, or do for my life,  
 She proves an inconstant strange sort of a wife.

With my rival the Sun I am ever at war,  
 And my dearest delight is to keep up the jar;  
 When I blow up a tempest she flies at my will,  
 But as soon as Sol shines she lies wonderful still.

When summer is gone & the autumn is fled,  
 I venture abroad and can hold up my head;  
 Sol squints at a distance but dares not come nigh,  
 So I reign in my turn, boys, & then who but I.

Some call me their foe, but I hope and intend  
 To make it appear I am truly their friend;  
 You may think my deportment is surly & bluff,  
 But I mean it for good when I handle you rough.

My snow when descending it covers your fields,  
 The best of manure it confessedly yields;  
 While its smooth shining surface affords you a space  
 For your sleighs & your sledges to drive at full  
 chase.

My ice, how reviving in heat does it seem,  
 It cools all your liquors & sweetens your cream;  
 On Etna's tall summit 'tis gather'd, & thence  
 O'er Italy does its refreshment dispense.

But not in these realms do I long to reside,  
 Where Priestcraft & Tyranny reign in full pride;  
 In the north I am fonder the nations to serve,  
 Where I strengthen the body & brace up the  
 nerve.

Fair Liberty's seat is my favourite charge,  
 Where the rein dear flies over the mountains at  
 large;

The Goths & the Vandals I sent out in swarms,  
 Who fill'd all the south with the dread of their  
 arms.

America too in my heart has a share,  
 I view'd your late struggles for liberty here;  
 And gave you my aid when your foes were secure,  
 To make you submit to their will & their pow'r.

When Washington's genius impell'd him to turn  
 On the foe who had chas'd him with pride & with  
 scorn;

I lent him my snow and my ice and my hail,  
 And Treason beheld how his troops did prevail.

Now Peace, smiling Peace, waves her olive  
 branch round,  
 And Freedom is fix'd on this favourite ground,  
 I still to your interest with pleasure attend,  
 And tho' cold in my nature, am yet your warm  
 friend.

While round the brisk fire you sit within doors,  
 And hear the fierce tempest without—How it  
 roars?

Think how much you're oblig'd to the blast of my  
 breath,

To drive away pestilence, vapours, & death.

When liberty, plenty, & health, are your lot,  
 Let the poor & the needy be never forgot:  
 Good pies & warm beds will afford you much rest,  
 When you've done all you can for the poor and  
 distressed.

Then open your purses, and open your heart,  
 To all that need kindness your blessings impart,  
 And you'll find in the midst of yester mirth & good  
 cheer,

That you've rightly begun on a happy New Year.

## For Sale,

Upon the most reasonable terms,  
 Several rights of land lying  
 in the township of Reading, in the county of  
 Windsor, and State of Vermont, vested in the  
 subscriber by the original grantees under the  
 charter of New York, and likewise by the  
 original grantees under the charter of New-  
 Hampshire, viz. John Sawyer, Simon Ste-  
 vens, James Clemons, Zedekiah Stone, James  
 Putnam, Jonas Wheeler, John Wilson, Na-  
 hum Willard, William Jenison Starnes,  
 Thomas Starnes, Joshua Willard, Joel Stone,  
 Nathan Stone, John Wilder, Nathan Saun-  
 derston, Daniel Spooner, Timothy Paine,  
 Jonathan Saunderson, Daniel Pond, and  
 Joseph Chandler. As there are almost sixty  
 families in the town, the reputation of the  
 soil is already so well established by the ex-  
 perience of several years cultivation, it would  
 be entirely needless to recommend it. The  
 township has several large living streams of  
 water running through it, on which there  
 are many places convenient for mills, which  
 are not as yet taken up. The proprietors of  
 said township, have granted liberty to make  
 pitches for lots in any part of the town, ex-  
 cept where some person has pitched antec-  
 dently. Neat cattle, shipping horses, potash,  
 salts, or almost any of the produce of the  
 country will be received in payment.

NATHAN STONE.

Windsor, Feb. 13, 1785.

N. B. Credit will be given with good  
 security.

We the subscribers, being  
 by the hon. Court of Probate for the  
 district of Hartford, appointed Com-  
 missioners to examine the claims and  
 demands against the estate of Lieut.  
 James Smalley, late of Norwich, de-  
 ceased, said estate represented insol-  
 vent, do hereby give notice, that we  
 shall attend on said business, at the  
 dwelling-house of Ensl. Joseph Smal-  
 ley, in said Norwich, on the last Mon-  
 days in March, April, and June next,  
 at ten o'clock in the morning on each  
 of said days.

PAUL BRIGHAM, }  
 FRANCIS SMALLEY, } Commissioners.  
 Norwich, Jan. 18, 1785.

**The proprietors of Williamstown,**  
 in the county of Orange, State of Ver-  
 mont, who have not paid the tax of one pound  
 four shillings, voted by said proprietors at a  
 legal meeting held at Bennington, on the 27th of  
 April last, for defraying the charge of laying out  
 one hundred acres on each proprietor's right, are  
 hereby informed, that unless they discharge the  
 same on or before the 22d day of March next, so  
 much of their land will be sold, at public vendue,  
 at the house of Elijah Paine, in said Williamstown,  
 as will pay the same with legal costs.

The delinquents names are as follows, viz.

|                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Abalom Baker        | Heirs of Thomas Wheel- |
| Ebenezer Kellogg    | ler, deceased.         |
| Reuben Horsford     | Christopher Whitney    |
| Ira Rood            | Reuben Hurlburt        |
| Bildad Nobles       | Esq. Thomas St.        |
| Elisha Meach        | Asa Burnham            |
| Judah Dana          | Jonas Galysba          |
| Israel Dana         | Noble Everitt          |
| Daniel Davis        | William Dyre           |
| Thomas Green        | Thomas Chittenden      |
| Israel Harris       | John Fassett, jun.     |
| Ezra Baker, 123.    | Christopher Darby      |
| Matthew Lyon        | John Smith             |
| James Lyon          | Alexander Huling       |
| David Pixley        | Joseph Osborne, 123.   |
| Martin Chittenden   | Samuel Sherman 123.    |
| Benj Sherwood, 123. | Elizabeth Chittenden   |
| Isaac Kellogg       | Mary Lyon              |

SAMUEL KELLOGG, Collector.

Williamstown, (Massachusetts)

Jan. 26, 1785

N. B. Those names which have no sums an-  
 nexed, are delinquent one pound four shillings  
 each

**The proprietors of Bethel,**  
 in the county of Windsor, and State of Ver-  
 mont, are informed, that application has  
 been made to me the subscriber, by more  
 than one sixteenth part of the proprietors  
 of said township, to warn a meeting of the  
 proprietors. These are therefore to warn  
 them to meet at the dwelling-house of Joel  
 Marsh, in said Bethel, on Tuesday the  
 22d of March next, at 10 o'clock in the  
 forenoon, to act on the following articles,  
 viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To see what measures they will take  
 relative to the late alteration of the town  
 lines.
4. To transact any other matters that  
 may be thought necessary when met.

BARNABAS STRONG, P. Clerk.

Bethel, Feb. 12, 1785

Whereas, application hath  
 been made to me by more than one  
 sixteenth part of the proprietors of the  
 township of Littleton, in the county  
 of Orange, and State of Vermont, to  
 call a meeting of said proprietors.—  
 These are therefore to notify said pro-  
 prietors, to meet at the dwelling-house  
 of Major Samuel Billing, innholder  
 in Bennington, on the 27th day of  
 April next, at nine o'clock, A. M. to  
 act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. A proprietors clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay  
 out a first division in said township.
4. To see if the proprietors will lay  
 out and clear a road through said  
 town, and do any other business which  
 may be thought necessary on said day.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington, Jan. 27, 1785.